The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT EASTERN EXCURSION

Its Great Promise and Small Performance.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PASSENGERS.

The Noble Ship and Her Ignoble Managers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

For several days before Monday, July 30, the newspapers of New-York held up to the eyes of a prosperous and pleasure seeking community the following enticing advertisement, which I copy in full in order that your readers referring to it as to my just and lawful text may decide for themselves whether I do or do not anything extenuate or set down aught in malice in the account which it is my duty as a faithful reporter to give of the first American voyage of the miraculous steamer *Great Eastern*:

THE GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
The *Great Eastern* steamship, JOHN VINE HALL, commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP to CAPE MAY and RETURN,
Leaving New-York on
MONDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next day.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New York on the following morning.

This trip has been arranged with a view of affording the excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship, both paddle and screw engines, of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering-places in America.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotillon)
Will accompany the Excursion.

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.

Excursionists must be on board steamer ISLAND BELLE, foot of Hammond-st., not later than 2 P. M. on the 30th.

Tickets for the round trip, $10, at the office of the Adams' Express Company, No. 59 Broadway, and at the ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Hammond-st. State-rooms extra.

Mattresses only will be furnished for gentlemen in the different compartments and decks of the ship for which there will be no charge.

J. H. YATES, Secretary.

The reader will be kind enough to note and bear steadily in mind the several points of attraction here set forth to the public eye ever insatiable of something new and strange and agreeable. He will observe: 1. That the *Great Eastern* was announced to leave New-York at 3 o'clock on Monday on a trip exhibiting her sailing and sea qualities and her "vast motive power." 2. That she was to reach Cape May early the next morning, thereby affording her passengers an opportunity of "spending a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering-places in America." 3. That two bands of music were to accompany the stately ship, of course for the purpose of witching the way with "noble harmonies." 4. That all manner of food and refreshments were to be provided at moderate prices. 5. That while no guarantee of staterooms at any price was offered to the sterner sex the finer accommodations of the ship being reserved for the finer half of humanity, the sons of Adam were assured that they would be furnished with mattresses to lie upon, "for which there would be no charge made;" and 6, that the British Company owning the great ship made themselves and nobody else responsible for the fulfilment of all these promises, by the sole signature of their Secretary, Mr. J. H. YATES.

This was the convention made and entered into deliberately between the *Great Eastern* Company and some 1,500 passengers, more or less, representing in no inadequate manner that great section of the American population which is ready, able, and willing to give itself three or four days of pleasuring whenever sufficient provocation is offered without over-much thought of the cost, or over-much sensitiveness to small annoyances and petty swindles. Whether the aforesaid convention was well and fairly or even tolerably well and fairly carried out, between Monday, July 30, and Wednesday, August 1, 1860, is a matter of some interest to the public at large, and of very great interest to all who care for the success of a magnificent experiment in human progress. The *Great Eastern* is still on her trial. That she is a triumph in all points of construction and capacity, is universally conceded, and the glory of this triumph has been given by the world to those to whom it belongs. One chaplet rests on the tomb of BRUNEL, another adorns the living brows of RUSSELL. But it is still to be seen whether this St. Peters of the sea, this floating Menai Bridge, this marvel of science and of courage, must remain a marvel only, a tide-mark of human aspiration and genius, like the Pyramids, a wonder forever, or whether it can be turned to the uses of life as well as of thought, and be made to bridge the oceans for the commerce of mankind. This part of the experiment is in the hands of those who now direct the affairs of the great ship's owners. The Cape May excursion was the test applied by themselves to their own fitness for so managing the leviathan in her commercial aspects as to make her a financial triumph too. Let us consider the results, then, with the impartiality demanded by their importance.

To begin then at the beginning. At precisely 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, July 30, poor dear G. P. R. JAMES, had he been living to see the sight, might have beheld your correspondent with a party of friends, *not* in cloaks, alighting from a common domestic "hack" at the foot of Hammond-street. We had our own lawful tickets, for which (be it said in parenthesis) we were in no wise indebted to the courtesy of the Company, in our pockets, and with us sundry mysterious straw hampers, whereby hangs a most important part of the tale to come. Old campaigners, as all of us were, we had long since learned to put no more faith in the "printed word" than personal inspection would warrant, and having ascertained at noon of Monday that reports in circulation as to the agency of the Messrs. STETSON in the ship's commissariat were wholly unfounded in fact, and that the "meals and refreshments at moderate prices" would be provided by the ship's own purser and by him alone, we at once made up our minds that "discretion was the better part of valor," and that we should do well to be armed against all possible contingencies. The Messrs. STETSON we knew, and if they had catered for the vessel we should have thrown ourselves unreservedly on their mercy. The "purser" we knew not, and we therefore thought it safe, at least, to drop a few anchors to windward.

It was not our fault that we did not get on board the *Island Belle* till some time after 2 P. M. At very nearly 3 P. M., the *Island Belle* came in and requested our company; and about 4½ P. M. the anchor of the *Great Eastern* was hoisted from its bed in the stream by a motley crew of bare-footed sailors, and patent-leather-booted excursionists inflamed with gymnastic ardor and the excitement of the scene. This was not exactly a fulfilment of the programme, but no one could think of finding time for criticism in the presence of the exhilarating spectacle before, above and around him. The afternoon was one of the finest imaginable. Halfway between the wooded heights of Hoboken and the magnificent metropolitan panorama of New-York, and beneath a Summer sky of the rarest American splendor, we were swinging into full view of the noblest of American harbors, crowded as few now living can hope again to see it, with crafts of all kinds gay in holiday attire and alive with eager and delighted thousands. For a short time even the mighty vessel which had drawn this vast concourse together, was forgotten by those who stood upon its decks and swarmed into its rigging, in the contemplation of the spectacle before them. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every square foot of shore or ship within eye-shot of the great ship, at her moorings, was occupied. As the *Great Eastern* got under way, all this multitude found voice in words or signs of hearty admiration and delight. An "uncountable rippling smile" of white-waving signals, a prolonged jubilant volley of cheers, ran along the whole line of the City wharves, and he must have been a blood-relation of the TROLLOPES and the MARRYATTS who could then have questioned the genuine readiness of the American public to do unconstrained homage to a really great achievement of British skill and British daring. Schools of steamboats, some of them like the *Hendrik Hudson* and the *Thomas P. Way*, so loaded down to the guards with their human freight as only to be compared to a sugar-hogshead in August, with its colony of flies, shrieked, groaned, wheezed, and waved their vaporous "God-speed" to their colossal sister. The revenue service dipped its flag politely on the *Harriet Lane*, with a true female curtsy, and then thundered forth the Government's good-will in official powder. Whatever sailed or steamed within reach of us caught the general contagion, and the "lovely monster" glided proudly outward to the Narrows in the midst of an ovation to which no pencil, were it that of a TURNER, and no pen, were it that of a BYRON, could do justice. Certainly, we all forgave the first slip of the Company without a second thought, unless it were to the possible effect of the delay upon our passage over the Bar, that bugbear of all our provincial neighbors and dragon of New-York commerce, which Mr. Pilot MURPHY, a new St. George, has now so triumphantly slain. As the chimes of old Trinity rang *seven*, we reached the Bar, however, and passed over it as if it were not. A momentary anxiety was soon after excited, however, by a difficulty with the anchor, which had for some time been refusing to be comfortably "catted." This difficulty is to be attributed to an inadequacy in the shape and dimensions of the capstan, which was fully recognized at the time of the ship's trial trip from Portland to Holyhead. As some time has since elapsed, its recurrence on this occasion ought hardly, perhaps, to be termed an *accident*. Few, however, of the excursionists noticed even the existence of this difficulty, absorbed as they were in the impression which the giant ship makes upon you when you fairly begin to realize her proportions by something like familiarity with the details of her grandeur, and in the singular fascination of her motion through the water. For myself, the troubles of the anchor disappeared in my anxiety to find your engineering correspondent. That he was on board I knew, but this was about as satisfactory as it would be to know that some one whom you wish to see is in some house on Broadway between Union-place and Grace Church, or that he is listening to a speech from the City Hall steps in the midst of a crowd in the Park. The decks were swarming; and where should I seek him in the streets of staterooms below? At last I stumbled on him by accident; we joined forces and began to think of common life and dinner. Our first attempt revealed to us the nature of the "meals, refreshments and moderate prices" we had been led to expect. The first saloon was converted into a sort of *Café*, over which presided the immortal "DOWNING." But the immortal DOWNING was as powerless in his realm as the Mikado of Japan. He was but a non-commissioned officer under Mr. COX, the Purser or chief Steward of the ship, and could do nothing for us but send us one frantic and incompetent waiter after another, each of whom in turn would take an order for chicken or ham, as the case might be, gaze wildly about him for a moment, then rush off and in a few minutes be seen again putting down a plate of pickles before some other person who had asked for coffee. We soon began to suspect a failure in *this* department, and retiring to our state-rooms, which we converted at once into a kind of fortress, captured a ship's servant, loaded him with golden chains, opened our hampers, and set to work to make ourselves comfortable in our own way. In this we certainly succeeded, but at an expenditure of cash and diplomacy not necessary here to be set forth at length. As the night descended and the Atlantic horizon widened, we began to think of our fellow-creatures and sallied forth together on a tour of observation. Of course we expected on reaching the deck to see it covered with gay groups of festive dancers inspired by the strains of "Dodworth's Bands." At 10 P. M. we found, on the contrary, only small knots of mutinous gentlemen and ladies, disappointed of their dinners, and despairing of their berths. One or two semi-military characters, with drums, represented the band, and smoked gloomily in the shadows of the colossal masts. One saturnine gentleman assured us that a pipe had burst in the Provision Room, and flooded all the ship's stores, a statement which proved to be partially correct. Others terrified us out of admitting our own good fortune in the matter of staterooms by the fearful vengeance which they denounced on the supposed "favorites," who had been lucky enough to find a place wherein to lay their heads. I met one gentleman who exulted in the *finesse* which had led him to pay one of the ship's officers $10 for a state-room. He had two tickets paid for, and entitling him to two berths; but it appeared on his claiming them, that the said berths had been duplicated, and disposed of to two ladies, who were at that moment occupying them. In another similar case I shortly afterwards learned that the two male claimants had insisted on turning out the ladies, who actually passed the night one in the room of one of the stewardesses and the other on the floor of a pantry. As for the "gratuitous mattresses," which we had seen hoisted up in heaps as we came on board, they began to appear about 11 P. M., and shortly afterwards rose in price from nothing to 50 cents and $1 apiece. Vigorous persons sometimes tore them by force from their bearers, and I stumbled on several sleeping heroes who had secured two, and, making a bed of one, used the other as a counterpane, after the manner of Germany. Appeal from these proceedings there was none. The ship's officers were polite and accessible enough, but as ignorant as the victims themselves of Mr. YATES, his rules and his theories of commercial management. They could only sympathize and cough.

Meanwhile we steamed nobly onward, the long Atlantic swell rolling the ship, slowly but perceptibly, from side to side, though this motion was so gradual as not to disturb the smallest article laid upon a table in the saloons. The moonlight on the waters brightened gloriously, and as seen from the sponson-beam the silent, calm, majestic rush of the colossal hull through the waves became almost awfully sublime. To ascend again to the deck, there to be assailed by the lamentations of sleepy and angry passengers, to stumble over piles of mattresses, and slip in the positive filth of the unwashed, uncleaned ship, was a contrast more profound than pleasing.

About midnight one of the bands began to play on the after-deck. Music asserted its soothing power over some thirty or forty persons, of whom one third perhaps were ladies, and a kind of wild dance, beginning in the quadrille of civilization and ending in the carmagnole, caricatured the festive brilliancy which we had all dreamed of in reading Mr. J. H. YATES' too flattering advertisement. On going down about this time to my state-room, I was met by a gentleman with hot and eager eyes, who, with many expletives, assured me that he had been one of several persons who had been forced to pay twenty-five cents apiece for glasses of iced water.

By this time, I had begun to entertain feelings of the deepest gratitude to myself for the forethought which had led me to put small faith in advertisements, and to capture a ship's servant. These feelings were increased with the morning. At an early hour, I was roused by a friend who reported two ladies ill through eating at midnight a dinner ordered in the early evening, and reduced, when it reached them, to a salad of lobsters, probably caught in England about the first of April last. Hopes of one of the "most fashionable watering-places in America" buoyed us all up till breakfast time, when the facts were disclosed that we had gone eighty miles out of our course, and that breakfast was impossible. The "moderate prices" now became truly remarkable. I paid, myself, 40 cents for a small bottle of lemon soda; and our supplies of iced-water were kept up only by a constant soldering of the pipes with silver. Hundreds of haggard, unshaven, wiry, feverish persons, blackened with the cinders which had bedewed them in their sleep, and rather grimed than cleansed by ablutions of salt water, performed in ship's buckets, and assisted by coat-tails, handkerchiefs and rugs, in the place of towels, rushed about the decks and besieged the frowsy cabin in which stood DOWNING, a vision of blank despair, amid his reeking but empty tables. After four hours of fruitless endeavors after coffee, we resigned ourselves to MOET & CHANDON and our hampers again. About noon we were made to understand that instead of our visiting the "fashionable watering-place," the watering-place would visit us. We came to anchor some four miles from a long, low, sandy beach, which lies about two miles from the Cape May hotels. Steamers filled with the savage natives came off to us, as the canoes of the Sandwich Islanders came off to the ships of Capt. COOK. Some three or four hundred of our own passengers, gifted with [illegible] ing to the sandy beach in search of the "fashionable watering-place." By 2 or 3 o'clock our ship was filled with some five thousand natives of this strange coast, who dispersed themselves over her from the wheelhouses where they braved the breeze in flying crinolines to the tunnel which runs from the screw to the paddle-engines, wherein they deliquesced horribly and came forth the very wettest of wet Quakers, with sooty noses and countenances gleaming with intelligent curiosity. One of these indefatigable searchers after knowledge loudly expressed his belief that the aforesaid tunnel was the "warmest room in the building;" and another of them seemed disposed to call me personally to account because he could find no "saloon anything like 400 feet long, which the papers had given him a right to expect to find." What with the humors of these singular savages; the arrival of a steamer bearing the blessed name of *Washington* and a cargo of ice; the catastrophe of a passenger who fell from the wheel-house in an epileptic fit, and deep manœuvrings for a private dinner in our stateroom, the day wore gradually on till the return of our deluded friends who had gone to Cape May. We achieved our dinner, not without difficulty, and as we went on deck with our cigars about 6 P. M. saw coming up to us a small steamer, which proved to have been chartered by Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Prof. GILLESPIE and others, who had undergone the "watering place." They had been promised by the *Great Eastern* Company a return propeller at 4 P. M. At 5 P. M. no such propeller had appeared, and they had to choose between passing the night without a bed at Cape May or fighting for a mattress on board the great ship. They chose the least of two evils, hired a small tug and came alongside—the swell rolling so heavily that the propeller rose and sank like a wherry beside the leviathan, and fairly ground the end of the ship's ladder to pieces. From this returning party we learned that an indignation meeting had been held on board the ship early in the day, and that resolutions breathing scorn and sorrow had been telegraphed to New-York. We could not be surprised at the news, and I feel convinced for my own part that if proper means had been taken to communicate with all the Wards of our floating city, this indignation meeting would have embraced the whole population, exclusive of the complacent Directors and the drunk and disorderly among the "lower classes." About 7 o'clock, P. M., a thrill of joy ran through the ship at the tidings that we were turning our face homewards, and the ever ready good-nature of the American character once more regained the ascendancy. The magnificent moonlight helped this new development, and nothing but a liberal supply of iced water was lacking to make the sufferers by this new Crimean administration, as merry and light-hearted as the pleasure of stately motion over a Summer sea in the noblest ship ever built with hands, should of itself have made us all. But the iced water, in spite of the *Washington* and her cargo was not forthcoming. Neither love, nor justice, nor money could procure it for any save the few who like my own party had entirely purchased a waiter in the first moments of our arrival on board. The unrivaled facilities for ventilation, too, of the *Great Eastern*, had been so ingeniously blockaded, that numbers, even of ladies, preferred to leave their staterooms and sleep on deck, to stifling, thirsty and hot, below. At midnight, a company of desperate wanderers, shouldering their mattresses, paraded the decks *en Zouave*, and waking every sleeper, asked him if he "had $10 worth of fun?" If he replied "Yes!" they allowed him to sleep on. If not, they bade him rise, march with them, and "take out the balance." This rollicking, with a few asthmatic puffs of melody from the "Bands," and an occasional prize-fight, consumed the night for those who could not or would not sleep. The morning rose inexpressibly beautiful, and to the profound surprise and pleasure of all of us, really restored us to New-York.

So far as your correspondent personally is concerned, he has small cause to quarrel with his trip. How much gratitude he owes to Mr. I. H. YATES, Secretary, however, the reader, he thinks, will spare him the pain of calculating. For that vast number of my fellow-passengers who really depended on Mr. I. H. YATES and his company for their enjoyment of what might have been one of the most delightful experiences of their lives, I am sure the like estimate may with equal facility be made. All that men could do to make a noble ship odious and a grand experiment contemptible, it strikes me the Directors of the *Great Eastern* have most successfully done, while I cannot now bethink me of a single means for annoying man, woman or child on a voyage of pleasure which these same ingenious gentlemen left untried between July 30 and Aug. 1, 1860.

V.

ENGINEERING NOTES OF THE TRIP.

From Our Engineering Correspondent.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.

I was not aware that a strictly "pleasure" excursion had any business to be done by your engineering correspondent, with all the grim details of cut-off and horse-power. But, thinking it would be highly agreeable to be aboard in case the mechanical development of the voyage should prove unique, or the boilers should explode, or the ship founder—so as to derive great engineering conclusions first-handed—your representative embarked. His official business is completed in a word: The working of the engines and of the ship was perfection.

But the anger of fifteen hundred swindled excursionists has already found telegraphic expression, in time, thank fortune, to prevent a more wholesale repetition of the game. Everything connected with the business arrangements of the trip—the table, the sleeping accommodations, and the general comfort of the passengers—could hardly have been better calculated to disgust the public with the whole enterprise. Thus by one crowning effort of snobbery, by repeatedly ignoring the advice of the ship's consignees and friends, and then blaming them and the American public for the consequences, the valuable Directors of the Great Ship Company have at last succeeded in damming up the flood-tide of popular favor which greeted the noble work of RUSSELL and BRUNEL, and of involving this whole scheme of improved navigation, with its intrinsic excellencies and its unworthy excrescences, in promiscuous disgrace. No sooner had the *Great Eastern* developed the mechanical practicability of large ships; no sooner had she made the best of one fair chance to show what was in her, untrammeled for eleven short days by counting-room mismanagement; no sooner had the idea of her remarkable comfort and safety, and her probable success become popularized, than these adventurers must needs turn the noble vessel into a sewer before two thousand citizens at a time, belying the hopes and promises of all her real friends. That a few more brilliant manœuvres of this kind will ruin the present Company, and deliver the magnificent ship out of their clumsy hands, is not on the whole to be regretted. The sooner such excrescences are cut loose from great engineering and commercial enterprises, the better it is for the public comfort.

The details of the trip will have been graphically narrated by another correspondent,—the unbroken series of skirmishes for bread and water, below,—the squabble for mattresses on deck,—duplicate tickets for the same berths, and men turning ladies out to lie on the floor, with the permission of the gallant directors,—tons of ice melting within the clasp of red tape, and hundreds of throats parching for cool drink,—waiters impudent, not to say drunk,—food scarce, not to say foul,—rooms badly ventilated, not to say filthy,—ship, MURPHY only knows how far out of her course, by her officer mistaking his orders,—"a day at the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America," as advertised,—ten parching hours at sea:

> "Water, water everywhere,
> Not any drop to drink,"

and shore but dimly visible on the horizon, in a ship rammed full of Delaware visitors, at a half a dollar a head—as realized—and, lastly, a Director attempting to wash his directorial hands of the whole matter by intimating that they had only followed the advice of the ship's consignees, which intimation was simply untrue—all this and more will have been detailed, and need not be enlarged upon by me.

To have given five hundred people at a time a good wholesome dinner on the deck of the *Great Eastern*, or in the saloons, and to have so fed two thousand in four hours, would have been perfectly feasible, with any measure of system and liberality. But the showmen [illegible]

To have had tanks of ice-water within reach at various points all over the ship, would have been merely decent. As it was, both ice and water were only obtained by bribing the waiters. Meanwhile the showmen loafed around in stupid amazement.

To have had a plenty of washing facilities would have cost perhaps $20, which explains their absence.

It is a matter of profound regret to the many real friends of the noble enterprise, that the merits of the *Great Eastern*—her demonstration of the feasibility of large ships, and of their imperative necessity, so soon as commerce can fill them—should be confounded with the foolish manœuvres of half-a-dozen adventurers, who at least had it in their power to do some good by staying at home.

Let every excursionist, and every reader of the Cape May farce, throughout the land, do himself and the cause of science the favor to draw a distinct and indelible line between the *Great Eastern* as an engineering construction, and the *Great Eastern* as the "attraction" of these itinerant showmen.

This trip has of course, developed nothing novel in the working of the machinery. The capacity and mechanical excellence of the work have been fully detailed on another occasion. It should be remarked to the credit of Mr. McLELLAN, Chief Engineer, that the paddle-engines are, if possible, more noiseless, on each successive trip, and that the screw engines are approaching a remarkable excellence of adjustment, although they have had very little attention during the ship's stay at New-York—the principal engineering work having been the taking up and rearranging of the engine-room floor, to give more room and better facilities for lubrication and repairs. The combustion was excellent during the whole trip. No extreme speed was attempted—the paddles making 10½, and the screw 30 maximum revolutions, and the ship 14 to 15 statute miles per hour.

TUBAL CAIN.

LETTERS FROM EXCURSIONISTS.

FROM A HIGHLY INDIGNANT VICTIM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You no doubt will have accounts from the *Great Eastern* from your Reporter; but, as one of the excursionists, I would like to give you my experience.

There are four classes of persons who will say they had a "grand time." First, the dead-heads, who had nothing to pay, and have no business to complain; second, those who had "red-tape" friends on board; third, those who are very lavish, and throw away their money; and fourth, Englishmen who have such an unconquerable pride in the "*Great Heastern*" as to swallow their bile and stop grumbling for a season.

But I write for the thousands who paid $10, and expected (but did not get them) the ordinary comforts and necessaries usually found on similar excursions in American vessels and steamboats. The most notable want was cold water—this it was impossible to procure, *ad libitum*, at any price.

There were 2,060 passengers from New-York. Handbills were freely posted about Philadelphia, Cape May, &c., inviting visitors at 50 cents each; of course a great many ought to have been expected—between 5,000 and 6,000 came—these, with those from New-York, making at least 7,000 persons, in burning hot weather, had just three tons of ice! Now it is of no use for the friends of the Captain and Directors to say that these latter had nothing to do with this matter; for they had something to do with it—they ordered that vast quantity of ice, and paid the large amount of $12 for it! No wonder they kept it close—why it would not be too much for the New-York passengers alone for one day. No wonder one man had to give fifty cents for a pitcher of ice-water, and another ten cents for a tumbler full. I wanted some with my dinner; the water in the pitchers on the tables was blood warm; I took a saucer and went where they were selling the "ardents," and requested a small lump of ice—they let me have it, but as he put it into the saucer, the waiter said, "You'll have to pay for it, Sir!" Notices were posted that water and wash closets, for gentlemen, would be found in the paddle-boxes, forward, and abaft the wheels. I wished to wash—I had to enter the wash-room by bending very low, and going down some five or six steps from the upper, or spar-deck. I found a row of six nice porcelain or delf-basins, with a faucet pointing into each, but no towels nor soap. I, however, concluded to wipe on my pocket handkerchief, and turned a faucet, but there was no water! I inquired of several persons belonging to the ship where I could wash, "I don't know, sir; upon my soul I can't tell you, sir; perhaps the steward will know, sir." "Where can I find the steward, sir?" said I. "Most likely in the main cabin, sir," said the gentleman in the *Great Eastern* uniform. Down I went to the main cabin, asking this one, that one, and the other, if they could tell me where the steward was. I inquired of an officer, (and he was the only one to give me a straight answer to any questions,) "Is the steward white or colored sir?" "White, sir," said he. "How is he dressed?" "In blue, sir, of course, sir." But that white steward in "blue, of course," was not to be found; so I took a *tumbler* of water from a dinner table, went to the wash-basin, and washed myself in a small half pint of water.

Many of the "sovereigns" had not a drop of water on their hands or faces until their return.

As bad as was the washroom, the water-closets were infinitely worse, and any mud-scow in New-York harbor would be considered disgraceful if she had similar dirty, disgusting, filthy places. They *have* been good enough; but, to describe them as they have been for the last three days, would be to outrage common decency. They would have disgraced a prison. Yet, these were the accommodations for gentlemen who are accustomed to have an abundant supply of Croton or Ridgewood!

Towards night I noticed the passengers bringing mattresses towards the part of the ship where I was. I inquired of one of the G. E.'s where the beds were obtained. He said, "In the fore'old, Sir." So, down I tramped to the very kelson, picked up a bed, and followed the crowd—placed it in a good situation, and lay down upon it to keep it, for I saw that they were falling short.

Before I went to sleep some of the ship's men were selling mattresses at 50 cents each, and, as soon as they sold one, they would appear with another. I left mine at 3½ A. M. for five minutes, and when I came back it was gone. I made a rumpus about it, however, and one of the officers of the deck made the man, a G. E., restore it. Now, what I have written is about things for which the ship is, or ought to be, responsible. I have not touched upon the "refreshments (!) at moderate prices," because I am told the ship farmed that business out. I will only say if she did *farm* it out, she did not put her passengers *out to grass*.

The ship is a magnificent folly, and well worth seeing, but further than that I would say to my countrymen, let her alone. As I am an old sailor—my sea experience dating back over thirty years—I could tell you about the ship finding herself, yesterday morning at seven bells, nearly eighty miles to the eastward of Cape May, so that it was 8 o'clock—not "7," as the telegraph has it—when we anchored 12 miles from the Cape, in ¼ less 7 fathoms of water.

C.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION OF INDIGNATION.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I am full I feel the absolute necessity of letting off some of the indignation which has been, is now and ever will be burning in my inmost bosom against the managers of the *Great Eastern*. I am a good-natured man and generally am very hard to rile. Matters of annoyance which on ordinary occasions stir up the bottom of the bilious fountain in the breast of my friends pass over me quietly and I am all serene, but *this* trouble is a "big thing." I tell you, Mr. Editor, we good-natured people can't, won't and ought not to stand everything, and as there is popularly supposed to be a straw, which, if put on a camel's back will certainly break it, so there is a certain amount of unkind, uncivil and unfair treatment which will make the best natured man in the world rend his clothes and stand on his very head for vexation.

Sir, I was one of the lucky ones who had $10 wherewith to invest in an excursion ticket on the *Great Eastern*. I bought my ticket and went on board the steamer at 3½ o'clock according to advertisement. All was confusion and disquiet. Whiskerandoes, with gold buttons, gold lace, and brassy faces, were rushing here, there and anywhere, enjoying themselves hugely, and evidently impressed with the idea that all the world and his wife were thinking of, talking of, and looking at the *Great Eastern* and her officers. Well, we went to sea—when I say "we went to sea," I mean that 2,000 passengers, many of whom paid for accommodations which they didn't get, and many who didn't pay for accommodations which they did get, were in the steamship *Great Eastern*, when with colors flying, guns booming, wheels turning and screw twisting, she went away from this happy City. Soon our sorrows commenced, soon our wailings were heard, soon we would have cheerfully given $100 to have been safely landed on Coney Island or "Jersey's rock-[illegible] we were thirsty, and obtained a glass of brackish, warm, dirty water. And how do you think I got the water? I'll tell you briefly. I called a boy, with buttons, to whom I said, "Boy, get me a glass of water." I said "Go," and he went; but he didn't come back with the water, and the water couldn't come alone. About an hour and a half afterwards, after I had been pretty sea-sick three times, and *very* sea-sick once, I saw the same boy with the same buttons; feebly I approached him, significantly I winked at him, extravagantly I bribed him, and the result was a small glass of water as aforesaid.

I slept on the deck, with my head on a rail. I woke in the middle of the night, aching in every bone and wet to the skin by the gentle shower which a kind Providence had for some mysterious purpose sent upon me. "How long, oh Lord, how long?" I became desperate. I saw a man with a pillow and a mattress. I cautiously and easily got the pillow from under his head, but it was an impossibility to get him off the mattress. The rest of the night I slept on a bench, with the stolen pillow under my head, and the rain kept from my sacred person by a last week's *Independent*, which I fortunately found in my coat pocket. Waking in the morning I asked a dapper little fellow where the wash-room was; he laughed at me, and passed on. Another gentleman, who the night previous had been remarkable for the neatness and elegance of his attire, but who now looked seedy and uncomfortable, pointed me to the way I should go, and I went. Not a drop of water, as true as I live! There were at least a dozen disconsolate individuals there waiting for water; calling for water; swearing for water! "Where is Yates?" cried a muscular Philadelphian, "I'll smash his d—d head for him, if I catch him." "Where is Yates?" echoed the weary crowd; but nary Yates appeared—and it was just as well for Yates that he didn't appear—as doubtless he would have suffered an ignominious defeat, had he attempted any exercise of authority.

But I am too tired to tell you about it. We have suffered dreadfully. We have had little to eat; nothing to drink, and are almost clean gone forever into a premature grave. Had the cruise lasted a day longer, there would have been trouble, discord, mutiny, and murder on board without a doubt. The ladies were frightened, indignant and alarmed. The gentlemen were astounded, grieved and thoroughly angry. The roughs swore, threatened, raged, stamped and vowed fearful oaths of vengeance. The officers did not seem to know anything about the ship, about her provisions, or about the accommodations—all was confusion, order was nowhere, and the most terrible feeling of uncertainty as to what next, oppressed everybody.

Fellow countrymen, I thank God that I am home again! that I am alive and well; and for your benefit I will add a few

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

If you ever go on the *Great Eastern*, carry with you a bed and a pillow, bed-clothes, and all toilet articles necessary. Carry enough provender to last you a week longer than the trip is advertised to last.

Believe nothing that is told you by any one in charge of the excursion, but investigate for yourself. Take no ladies with you.

If you are an invalid and are tired of living, don't fail to go.

Take my advice and stay at home.

JOSEPHUS.

FROM A DISGUSTED INDIVIDUAL.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me a brief space to expose to the public the gross mismanagement, or rather no management, on board of the *Great Eastern* in her excursion to Cape May, which we are now ending. I need not dwell on the obscure and vacillating advertisements, which have spoken for themselves. Arriving at the ship, the utter absence of any directions as to where to go, and how to find the allotted places, began the dissatisfaction which soon became universal, both as to the persons whom it affected and the subjects to which it related. How we wished for an American "captain's office!" No one knew anything. All the officials, British and Africans, became for the nonce "know nothings." No one could or would direct the bewildered passengers to the rooms indicated on their tickets. They were sent fore and aft, to starboard and port, back and forth, hither and thither, by the conflicting directions, when they got any at all. When at last the places were found, the disappointment was proportional. One gentleman found a bare mattress the sole furniture of his stateroom; another had paid for two of them, but found other parties, also with tickets, in possession of them. When dinner came, the climax of confusion came with it. No system—no order—waiters blocking up one another, or walking purposeless to and fro, and the eatables uneatable; beef putrid, ham raw, &c., and nothing to be obtained without extravagant fees. How different would this have been with a good New-York caterer!

The horrors of the night, with its black-hole cells, I draw a veil over. The morning slowly came, but not with it the usual ablutions. "Water, water, everywhere, but not a drop to" wash in, save in yellow spoonfuls, and at exorbitant prices. Certain other arrangements were frightfully filthy. Ice-water was worth its weight in silver—and cost it. The "bar" was lavishly supplied with it, and the scarcity elsewhere was probably intended to increase its profits. A single circumstance will illustrate another feature. The results of some one's nausea remained on the grand promenade deck unremoved nearly an hour. On one of our packets it would not have remained a minute. With all these offences no one could be found to appeal to. A person named YATES was most often referred to as responsible, but was sought in vain—a committee of an indignation meeting, among others, having failed to find him—and we came to the conclusion that he was a *myth nominis umbra*, or perhaps a scape-goat, invented to bear the sins of these great sinners. The next day was like the first, with the additional fact that the tender-steamer at Cape May, did not come off till two hours after the arrival of the ship, and being promised to take off passengers at 4 P. M. had not appeared at 5½ o'clock, when, to avoid being left, they hired an extra steamer themselves at Jersey prices.

Glancing over what I have written, I find that my endeavor to be brief makes it fail to convey a tithe of the indignation experienced and expressed by all on board, except, perhaps, some invited guests. But I write to caution any American against exposing himself to the inexpressible annoyances of an excursion on the *Great Eastern*, short or long, while she remains under her present direction. I also wish, in behalf of many hundreds, to protest against the incompetency of the person at the head of the management, and at the manner in which he disgraces (so far as that is possible) the noble vessel, the embodiment of the souls of BRUNEL, STEPHENSON and RUSSELL, and about whom, in the dim moonlight, it was easy to imagine hovering the spirits of the former who died in the work.

My name, well known to you, is at the service of any one who may presume to question the accuracy of the above statements.

W. M. G.

FROM A CONTENTED PHILOSOPHER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been one of the "excursionists," Mr. Editor, and having taken the TIMES since its first issue, I have become accustomed to look to it as a fair record of what is said and done as to things of public moment. Whoever had the management of the passenger department merits most particular condemnation in not having had a most abundant supply of ice water for the two or three thousand souls aboard. Such an oversight is in my estimation inexcusable, as also the other inadvertence of not having facilities for washing the face and hands. I cannot imagine any apology which could excuse such a delinquency. It amounted, under all the circumstances, to a barbarity; the name of the party ought to be published for general contempt. In all other respects there is, in my opinion, no reasonable ground for complaint. The visit has been to me a source of enjoyment, and I expect to think of it hereafter with great satisfaction. The officers exhibited a quiet dignity highly becoming, and a carefulness for the safety of the passengers which deserves high praise. That two thousand excursionists should have been kept for forty eight hours, during a voyage of some three hundred miles, without any accident whatever, amounting to the pricking of a thorn, is, perhaps, a novelty in this latitude and is proof of wisdom and forethought. I heard some complaints about the scarcity and quality of the provisions, but that they were good of their kind and up to the demand no one can safely deny, under his own name. The "water" question is excepted. The sleeping accommodations were not equal to that of the Astor House or our up-town hotels, but they were as good as an experienced traveler would expect on board ship under ordinary circumstances. Those who secured berths will not probably complain; those who did not secure them ought not to complain, for there was more than one new mattress for every excursionist who did not take a berth; but in consequence of a great many taking two, and some three, as I saw, a few were not accommodated, but it was because they had not wit to take care for themselves in due time. Each had the privilege of spreading his mattress wherever it suited him, "up stairs or down stairs." Some slept under the falling cinders, others under the open sky, the wiser slept under the awnings or went below; if cinders fell and [illegible] at the great hotels of our principal cities, and I knew nobody nor feed anybody. I went down to breakfast at 7½ o'clock, and got all I wanted and as much as I wanted, and was on deck again at 8 o'clock by simply waiting for a vacant seat, and then asking the waiter in a quiet way, with the exact change, according to the printed list; this saved time. Sometimes they would be gone longer than was agreeable to those who were in a hurry, but it was because men would get up from the table with their cups, and poke them under the spout of the steward's coffee-pot, or take the coffee-vessel out of the waiter's hands. The latter, of course, had to wait until the operation was through with. This took time, but there was no way of avoiding it when men chose to thus help themselves.

The reporters of the Press were not as well looked after as should have been done. This was an oversight, for the public looks to them for information, and it is but right that every reasonable facility for obtaining that information should have been extended to them, and in a way, too, that would have exerted them to perform a duty, never a sinecure, with as much comfort to themselves as could be reasonably secured. I, for one, shall have pleasant memories of the *Great Eastern* steamship excursion to the capes of the Delaware.

TRAVELER.

FROM ONE WHO MADE THE BEST OF IT.

SHALL WE GO TO ANNAPOLIS IN THE GREAT EASTERN?

To the Editor of the New York Times:

As I went to Cape May in her, I am perhaps qualified to give any of our citizens who are asking this question over their coffee and their TIMES an answer. I say, then, go by all means; and I say so because I had a delightful trip to Cape May. True, there were some drawbacks, but there were many pleasures. Twenty boats, thronged with people, from the great *Hendrick Hudson* down to the little *Satellite*, in their holiday attire of many-colored bunting, went down the Bay with us. Thousands thronged the wharves and gazed at us from the house tops. Was it not worth one's while to look down on this gay flotilla and over the shores of our beautiful bay from the lofty decks or loftier tops of the *Great Eastern*? Our ease of motion was marvelous—the *Hendrick Hudson* made more swell than we. The smart breeze of last night, strong enough to blow away chairs on deck and to leave one poor fellow who was sandwiched between two mattresses coverless, made us roll but gently. Indeed, during most of our trip you could tell that we were in motion only by looking at our wake, or at the shore. The jar of the engines was imperceptible; they moved as smoothly as the feet of a swan. It was really a grand sight to watch the four great cylinders oscillating to and fro—the piston moving up fourteen feet at every turn of the paddles, and seeming every moment to be on the point of clashing, but every moment making way gracefully (for there is a grace even in those massive masses) each for its neighbor.

Then it gives one a new sensation to be shut up on shipboard with over two thousand companions, and to wander about, almost losing yourself in vast apartments under the water-line, or to stand on the platform beside the paddle-boxes and watch the wheels dashing the water into spray, and lighting up the deep with a mimic rainbow, and then look aft at the graceful lines tapering art gently to the stern, almost the length of the *Adriatic* distant from you; this is something one does not see every day.

All this is very fine, some reader may say, but could you get anything to eat? could you get a comfortable place to sleep, or water to wash with? All of these, I answer, with a little patient waiting. Twice the expected number of passengers were on board, and there were about half enough waiters. Almost all the servants were new hands, and at first had no little difficulty in finding what we wanted. There was great lack of system in the arrangements. The sheets for one of the gentlemen's staterooms I found in the ladies' cabin. There were piles of mattresses in one of the compartments which were not discovered until 10½ o'clock on Monday. Those who slept on the deck had mattresses under them, some of them two or three, and did so because they preferred it, not because there were no cool and airy places under cover to be found by asking. The charges for meals were not extravagant, but we had to wait much too long owing to the small number of waiters. Twice as many waiters and coolers filled with ice water, at various points about the ship, would have prevented over half the complaining. Still ice water was at all times to be had by asking for it at the bar, and generally, though not always, by asking a servant for it. The man who paid a dollar for a pitcher of it was victimized by a rapacious waiter. After all that can be said, however, there were many faults, a great many, in the management, but they can be easily remedied and probably will be on the next trip.

One word more. If one of your readers engages a berth or a stateroom for the next trip, he will save himself much trouble by getting a servant to find it for him when he goes on board. And let him who is content with a mattress take a blanket in his valise, and he will sleep as comfortably, sheets excepted, as at home, if he takes the trouble to look about the ship a little before dark for a good place. And let all who can, go, by all means.

E. P. W.

A WORD FOR THE STEWARDESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In any account you may give to-morrow of the *Great Eastern* excursion, you will oblige the writer by mentioning that the very efficient and good-natured stewardess afforded to many ladies and gentlemen that comfort which it was impossible to procure for money, and so popular did she become that gentlemen availed themselves of an opportunity this morning to thank the Captain for having so worthy a woman to fill the place. Very respectfully,

AUG. 1, 1860. A PASSENGER.

Base Ball.

ENTERPRISE OF BEDFORD VS. HAMILTON OF BROOKLYN.

On Wednesday afternoon, on the Hamilton ground, at the corner of Gates and Grand avenues, after over an hour's delay, caused by the absence of several of the Hamiltons, the above clubs began a game, and at the end of five innings the Enterprise had a very fair prospect of victory. The play of the Enterprise throughout the innings was most excellent in all respects, the only apparent difference being that some of their fielders had more work than others. Their base play was unexceptionable, while Leland, at right field, and Wedcle as pitcher, were very effective in their positions. In batting there was general excellence, but O'Niel, Start, Cornwall, Boyd and Leland were most successful, Boyd making a fine home run.

The general play of their opponents contrasted at best very unfavorably, but improved greatly as they got into the game. Douglass as catcher, Holt at second base, Biggs at the third, were prominent in the field, and Douglass, Biggs, Johnson and Holt at the bat—the last making a home run. Bergen's pitching would have been very effective when backed by fine fielding.

The following is the score:

ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.	HAMILTON.	Outs.	Runs.
T. O'Neil, c.	1	4	Douglass, 2d b.	1	2
Clapham, 1st b.	2	2	Maxfield, short	2	1
Boyd, 2d b.	2	3	Bergen, p.	2	1
Leland, r. f.	2	3	Biggs, l. f.	1	2
Start, 3 b.	1	3	Holt, c.	1	1
Cornwall, short	1	3	Payne, 3 b.	3	0
Eayton, l. f.	3	2	Johnson, 1 b.	1	1
Wedcle, p.	2	2	Hasey, r. f.	2	0
Oddie, c. f.	3	2	Munsell	2	0
Total		24	Total		8

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Total
Enterprise	8	7	1	6	2	24
Hamilton	1	1	3	2	1	8

UMPIRE—Mr. S. Yates, Eagle Club.

SCORERS—Enterprise, Mr. D. A. Sutton; Hamilton, Mr. R. Rhoades.

EXCELSIOR VS. PUTNAM.

The second great Base Ball match of the season takes place at the Putnam ground on Saturday, between these highly respectable and celebrated clubs. It will be a "fly game."

Cricket matches will be played to-day as follows: Satellite *vs.* Long Island clubs, near Eckford ground, Manor House, Williamsburgh; St. George *vs.* Kings County, at Bedford, Long Island.

Yacht Race.

The *Julia* and *Rebecca* will sail their great race of 20 miles and return to day; when, if there is a six knot breeze, the question will be solved as to which is to be considered the "clipper" of the yacht squadron—always excepting the schooners.

JOHN BROWN'S LAWSUIT.—A civil suit, left as a bequest to the courts by JOHN BROWN, is likely to become famous for the questions involved, and the singular circumstances now connected with it. When PERKINS & BROWN were in the wool-trade here, a Mr. WARREN, of Pittsfield, N. Y., let them have a large quantity of wool, on which they advanced. The price of wool afterwards went down, and they sued WARREN to recover $5,000 which they had overpaid him on the market value of the wool. WARREN resisted the claim, on the ground that he sold them the wool outright, and not on commission. The suit was commenced in 1850, and after a trial lasting thirty-seven days, it was decided in favor of PERKINS & BROWN. But the defendant appealed, and this appeal has not yet been argued and is still pending. Meanwhile PERKINS has failed and his assignee is substituted in his place; JOHN BROWN is dead; Mr. JENKINS, the attorney for the plaintiffs, is dead; the defendant, WARREN, is dead, and so is his attorney. New attorneys are engaged on both sides; but the defendant's estate has all been swallowed up, and his bail also has become worthless. Then there are costs to the amount of over $3,000 in the case unpaid. So that, on the whole, although the case may be interesting to the lawyers, [illegible]—*Springfield Republican, July 30.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA.

St. John, New-Brunswick, to Halifax, Nova Scotia—The Basin of Minas and Longfellow's Poems—The Preparations for the Visit of the Prince—Lord Mulgrave to Entertain Him—Ball on Board the Flag-Ship of the West India Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Thursday, July 26, 1860.

There can be no more delightful coasting journey than that from St. John, New-Brunswick to Windsor, Nova Scotia, when traveled by daylight. We embarked at the former place on board the steamship *Emperor* on Tuesday night, sailed at 5 on Wednesday morning, and woke at about breakfast time just as we were off Isle Haute, a lofty island at the entrance to the Basin of Minas, the head of the Bay of Fundy. Isle Haute lifts its head some three hundred feet above the water. The tides which there rise some 40 feet have washed great caverns in its base. The forests on the top are as yet untouched by man, and it holds its position at the mouth of a miniature Mediterranean like a great primeval sentinel. The current setting into the Basin of Minas was sweeping grandly past it at the rate of ten miles or so an hour, and on the bosom of the tide we were borne along past the picturesque Cape d'Or, and the more picturesque Cape Split—a promontory something like the Needles, but of red sandstone instead of chalk—into the scene (made classic by LONGFELLOW, sweetest of poets) where Blomidon still rears its summit, fog-capped, where the Gaspereau still runs amid fertile fields, but where the simple Acadians no longer reside. LONGFELLOW has made a Cathedral of the Cape, and enveloped Grand Pré in undying romance, but, alas! the "Blue-noses" who live there now are shockingly prosaic. Near the Cape the wind is generally strong, and they call it "Blow-me-down," while, when I asked after Grand Pré, they told me there was a "dike marsh" called Grand *Pree*, (pronounced *à la'Anglaise*,) and a fertile place it was; but the parish and the village was called Lower Horton. So I, for one, ceased dreaming of Basil the Blacksmith, and began to look through the Captain's opera glass at the lovely and evidently very fertile country all around. Wheat fields almost ready for the sickle, hay, oats and barley fields seemed to be abundant. The forests were cleared away, all but enough trees to render the country attractive, and comfortable farm houses—signs of an opulent district—were everywhere observable.

We ran up the Avon to Windsor, with the tide, at a furious speed; our boat was hastily lashed alongside the wharf, we hastily disembarked; the Custom-house officer, with very commendable haste, marked our baggage O. K., or with some similar initials; a lot of soldiers, other passengers and freight for St. John, were hastily put on board, and the steamer was off again. The reason for all this speed was explained to be, that the tide, which comes in as on the Loire, the Hooghly the Amazon, &c., with a "bore," like a race-horse, goes out again, leaving the channels of the rivers almost dry, in an incredibly short time.

At Windsor we entered the cars of the Nova Scotia Railway, and were soon on our way towards Halifax, the capital of the Province. We speedily discovered, here, that the description Sam Slick has given of the Blue-noses, or Nova Scotians, is very faithful. At St. John, New-Brunswick, we found the people brisk and enterprising. At Windsor, N. S., we came in contact with persons of the most sleepy, unenergetic breed imaginable. They have a fine hotel, just built, at Windsor, but they are not going to open it until after the Prince of Wales has left, and the flood tide of visitors has passed. Meanwhile the place is destitute of all respectable accommodation whatever. They had a heavy train to draw, when we were there, but such a thing as a second engine was not dreamt of, and we had, consequently, to crawl along at a snail's pace for miles, until we had surmounted a long up grade. They have what they call a refreshment room at some junction on their line, but the accommodations are a century behind this age. And so it is throughout. Even in Halifax there's not a single hotel deserving of the name, and so few as a hundred strangers cannot find accommodation in the whole of them put together. But if slow, the people are hospitable and warm-hearted, to judge from our observation, and I will therefore pass from blame to praise—from unpleasing to pleasing parts of their character and of our experiences.

We reached Halifax rather late in the evening, and, after a night's rest, we made it our first business to call on Mr. PILLSBURY, the American Consul, who had, indeed, left his card for our party the evening before. Mr. PILLSBURY at once took us under his wing, and it is, I am sure, allowable here to return him our cordial thanks for his valuable kindness. We first went to Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Earl of MULGRAVE, and his lady, to whom we were introduced, and from whom we received the greatest kindness and courtesy. It is here that the Prince of WALES, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and Lord ST. GERMAINS, are to be entertained by His Excellency during the three days of their stay. The house has been partially refitted, but not at any great expense, and the furniture is nothing more (or less) than may be seen at any nobleman's residence in Britain. I ought, perhaps, to except the bed prepared for His Royal Highness, which has been sent out from England. Its canopy is surmounted by a gilded crown, from which folds of the finest muslin droop over the gilded arches forming its support. It is not, however, within the walls of Government House that the chief preparations have been made. The "Province Building," a large stone structure in which the Legislative Assembly and Council usually meet, has been fitted up for a purpose very different from that for which it was originally intended. On each side of its beautifully decorated apartments, which are to serve as reception and dressing-rooms, large temporary sheds have been put up. One of these is to be the ball, the other the supper-room, and the whole is so arranged that, from the main halls the Prince or anybody else that has the *entrée* can look down upon the gay throng, enjoying themselves below in these improvised apartments. The loyalty of the people is exhibiting itself, too, in the streets. There are more than a score of arches finished already, most of them made of spruce trees, fastened over a skeleton of deals. Many of these are very tastefully designed, and as they are of various heights, there seem to be a number of interlacing green circlets, as you look down the roadway. In one place, a large platform is erected, on which over three thousand children are to be seated during the Prince's progress, and where they are to sing the national anthem, "God save the Queen," with additional verses, as he passes. The masonic fraternity, too, are going to make a great display. The Prince is expected to enter their hall, where the Duke of KENT, his grandfather, was made a freemason, and of which the same Duke laid the foundation-stone many long years ago. The place is consequently decorated with evergreens in abundance, and a triple arch spans the road in front, on which are inscriptions setting forth the masonic history of the Duke, and expressive of affection for the Prince. "Welcome to the Prince" seems to be the favorite motto, generally, but in the Province building I noticed the following, which will be made resplendent with gas-jets, "*Salve, matris carissimæ fili care!*" (All hail, beloved son of a cherished mother!) But of these I expect to write more fully in a day or two, when the preparations are complete, and the long-expected Prince arrives.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, July 27, 1860.

The *Nile*, a 91 gun line-of-battle ship, lies quietly at her moorings in the harbor of Halifax this morning, apparently ready for sea. Last night, however, she was at the wharf, fitted up like a fairy palace, and fair women and brave men were enjoying, on board, the intricacies of the mazy dance. It is quite wonderful how soon the change has been effected, while the guests of last evening were sleeping and perchance dreaming of their fairest partners in the polkas and quadrilles. From what I saw, the ladies of Halifax certainly deserve the reputation they have, of being the belles of British North America. And, also, from what I saw, I do not wonder at their delight when a ball on board a man-of-war is spoken of. The entertainment of which these presents treat was given by Admiral MILNE and the officers of the *Nile*, and was perhaps one of the finest of its kind. Half the upper deck and the whole of the poop were covered in with a drapery of many-colored bunting, while pendant from this and attached to every projection were wreaths and garlands of flowers. Where the guns had been and now again are, last evening there were mirrors. The very port-holes were covered over with linen, on which designs of various kinds were drawn, serving thus for pictures. On the poop were sofas and chairs—around the deck were a few seats—and below on the main deck, a sumptuous supper was laid out. The guests were numerous, comprising the Governor-General and his family, the officers of the garrison, those of the ships-of-war in port, the members of the Provincial Government, and a few other civilians, besides the members of the Press from a distance. Of course the naval and military gentlemen were in full uniform, and as the ladies were beautifully dressed, you may imagine the scene was charming. All around, too, on the bulwarks, sat the sailors of the ship, in long lines, clothed in their usual white, as clean as can be, and while they evidently enjoyed looking on, they contributed as much to the completeness of the prospect as a frame does to a picture. The band belonging to the vessel was a good one, and what else was wanting to make the guests enjoy their evening thoroughly? The Admiral, a finely built man, with a frank, open, hearty manner about him that made everybody at home at once—joined spiritedly in the amusements of the night. The Earl of MULGRAVE, (son of Lord NORMANBY,) and his countess moved about among the throng, conversing freely with all who knew them. The red coats vied with the blue in paying devoted attention to the fair sex. Most of the little middies, in their elegant old-fashioned costume, seemed to find partners suited to their stature, and all went merrily on. I do not intend, even were I able, to describe every incident of the ball, every costume worn, as Jenkins does—but I will conclude this short letter by stating, as a proof of the kindness with which we of the American Press are received, though total strangers to the place, that it was one of our party who had the honor of escorting Countess MULGRAVE to the supper table. H. A.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

A Bad Field for Bug-Hunters—Fading, Still Fading—A Gold-Field in the Heart of San Francisco—Butchers in the Pilot Business—Spirited Celebration of the Fourth of July, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 6, 1860.

Times have altered. Ever since I came here I have been lying in wait to see some of "Podgers'" boasted fleas, but my cabinet is not yet supplied with one. I got me a terrible little Scotch terrier as a trap, but not a flea yet. Either civilization has driven the tribe like red men before it, or, by locating on a hill-top, I am missing a valley privilege.

Our mosquitoes are famous in history, but for their actual influence upon the present they deserve no notice. They are like our apples, of very large size, but deficient in life. They haunt the upper wall, seldom appear on the wing, and seem in bad spirits. They do not bite, and have no song. They have disappointed me. Indeed this is not a country encouraging to bug and beetle hunters—it is not rich in insects. If a dog dies in the street he is kicked out on to the next vacant lot, where his carcass dries up in a day or two, and is as free from odors that tempt the dipterous throng as an old saddle would be. In the southern part of the State they are making a good deal of noise about an aphis that infests the orange trees, but here the flowers, shrubs and trees, I was going to say—but they are scarcely one of our city institutions—are singularly free of any sort of insect; it would be a pleasure to see again one of the green and dainty little monsters which, in your latitude, is so apt to make a rose-bud a microscopic menagerie.

While a mason was mixing his mortar last Saturday on a sand-bank, on the very peak of California-street, he saw something glistening, after a very familiar fashion, but he said nothing. On Monday morning, when the sun rose, there was a rough board fence inclosing fifty feet square of the highway, which had been open from the beginning before for goats or men to go where they would. The man did not resume his trowel that morning, but, instead, erected his 'tone" and planted his hogshead of water. Before night he had washed out of the sand two ounces of pure flaky gold! And before Tuesday morning stakes had been driven and cards pinned on them informing the world that "the undersigned claimed 25 (or 50) feet each way, until he could get water," over the whole hill, from Powell to Taylor streets, and for a block on each side of California-street. There is no joke about it that the sand on the hill, which looks very much like Long Island beach sand, is strewn with gold. When the wind has been blowing briskly of an afternoon, the surface is covered with ripples of black sand under the lea of the white sand knolls, and in the sunlight these black-sand ripples reflect many points of light, from what old miners recognize as gold flakes. Californians have always held that their sand-hills were auriferous, but so long as the up-country diggings hold out so well, it would not pay, they thought, to work these home-fields. But the boys like the sport of washing for gold after school. They have followed it up pretty closely since the late re-discovery and every pan gets the color! A woman on the 4th of July worked out a bit worth two or three dollars; a boy got out, yesterday, a little chunk worth a dollar. Nobody has found his fortune yet; but all who have faithfully panned have got a color and an experience. The hill has been visited by hundreds who never saw placer diggings before, and as an attraction for citizens, it has been very highly appreciated.

The old and the new pilots keep up their quarrel with great spirit. Their rivalry quickens their enterprise, and in their zeal they cruise far out to sea for incoming vessels—so far out, last Monday, that a fleet came past them to the Gate, unseen. The flood tide was setting in and a fine breeze blowing right astern. So, on the fleet came, wondering where the pilots were. Just as the French bark *Colporteur* was running on to Fort Point, a boatman, "Charley, the Mick," boarded her, and in default of a better pilot, brought her up safely. The Hamburgh bark *Victoria* persuaded a butcher who was out on a sailing excursion, to fetch her up. Another butcher kindly consented to take charge of the Hamburgh bark *Louise*, just as she was making the acquaintance of Mile Rock. "Alcohol Jack," a Whitehall boatman, led in the *Lizzie Spalding* with her cargo of Chinamen; and all these 'long shore pilots performed their amateur services to the admiration of the old salts who looked on in wonder as to the issue.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with unusual *eclat* this year. The citizens got up an old-fashioned military, civic, and firemen's parade, and in the American Theatre had a sensible address and poem. The Episcopal Sunday-school got up a unique and pretty floral procession, wherein several hundred misses walked two and two, dressed in white, wearing wreaths of flowers about their heads and bearing evergreens in their hands, and a hundred or two more were conveyed in ornamented cars, riding in the attitude and costume of muses, goddesses, and the like. The Mechanics' Pavilion, into which the procession defiled at last, was full of people—and to say that truthfully, is to say that 4,000 persons were present. Rev. T. STARR KING delivered the oration, which was a brilliant and thrilling thing. The Episcopal clergyman who was expected to make the opening prayer, at the last moment declined—his Episcopal brethren threatening him with an entire withdrawal of their support if he persisted in countenancing with his presence an Episcopal School which had invited a Unitarian clergyman to address it. So the prayer was made by a Presbyterian, Rev. ALBERT WILLIAMS.

In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks; the set pieces not amounting to much, but the bomb shells and rockets were crowded off precisely as if—and I suspect that was the fact—the party who got them up were going into the manufacturing business in the course of the year, and were determined to burn their entire old stock without any reference to the original cost. The day was better celebrated than it has been before since 1852. GLAUCUS.

POLITICAL.

The Constitution and Slavery in the Territories.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Fortunately for our country, your columns are open to both sides of the dividing question of the Presidential election, so that one who lived before the Constitution was formed, and was old enough then to understand the conversation of such men as Gov. SULLIVAN and our brother, the General, can perceive, perhaps, more readily than others, where the present parties deviate from the true argument. For, although Mr. MADISON, in the *Federalist*, (as the writer in your paper to-day says,) held that slaves were, under the Constitution, both *property* and *persons*, he does not advert to the origin or occasion, as Judge STORY does, in his *Class-Book on the Constitution*, page 48:

> "Under the Confederation, the vote was by States, but under the Constitution each member is entitled to a vote, and therefore the *apportionment* of representatives became among the States a subject of deep interest, and of no inconsiderable diversity of opinion in the Convention. The small States insisted upon an equality of representation, which was as strenuously resisted by the large States. The Slaveholding States insisted on a representation strictly according to numbers; the non-slaveholding States contended for a representation according to the number of free persons only. The controversy was full of excitement, and was maintained with so much obstinacy on each side, that the Convention was more than once on the eve of a dissolution. At length the present system was adopted by way of compromise. It was seen to be unequal in its operation, but was a necessary sacrifice to that spirit of conciliation on which the Union was founded.
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> "The real difficulty was as to slaves, who were included under the mild appellation of "all other persons." Three fifths of the slaves are added to the number of free persons as the basis of the apportionment."

We see, therefore, that by the representation of the three-fifths, it was only to be in the then southern and western limits of the Slave States, all of which were east of the Mississippi. The Northern or Free States conceded this representation only to the then limits of the country; and as it was excluded from the northwestern Territories under the immediate government of Congress, all future acquisitions of land must first be Territory. No power was given by the Northern States *to balance or equalize free men's votes there*, but on the contrary when three-fourths of the States should see cause even to terminate that representation by an amendment they could do it.

When, therefore, President JEFFERSON found it necessary to purchase Louisiana, he being in principle against Slavery even in Virginia, what did he mean in the treaty by allowing the people of the new Territory the same or like privileges as all the States? He surely meant that the Southern districts already having slave labor should continue it; but if they so increased in numbers as to settle the banks of the Missouri in the latitude of Ohio, they should have *immunity* from it, as less favorable to sound political economy than free labor; and, therefore, under that treaty, Missouri had no right to be a Slave State; nor had the State of Louisiana any right to three fifth slave representation.

The acquisition of new Territory could not amend the Constitution so as to give the earliest settlers power to deprive as many as three-fifths their number in the old States of their votes; and by the treaty with France *their condition as property* was only recognized, and not as persons. The occasion for this elevation of the slaves in the six States having passed away, and would not surely have been allowed to them, if claimed for future acquisitions of Territory. Indeed, what can be more absurd in terms than that of sovereignty squatters, for sovereignty always implies ownership of the land or country—when it exists. The attempt of one of the candidates to catch votes by this hollow bait, will react with a just doubt of his political soundness. Can there be property without government?

If the above recollections of old times can be made of any use, they are at your service.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

No. 57 West Thirty-third-street.

Mr. Douglas in his Native State—His Speech at Burlington, Vt.

On Monday, as the telegraph has already informed us, Senator DOUGLAS was in Burlington, Vt. On arriving at the Rutland and Burlington dépôt, he was escorted to a carriage in which was seated Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Hon. D. A. SMALLEY, and JOHN G. SAXE. A procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets of the town, and finally entered the Town Hall, where Mr. DOUGLAS was welcomed formally by Mr. SAXE.

The Burlington *Times* gives the following sketch of Mr. DOUGLAS' reply, which occupied an hour in its delivery:

He said he could not command language to express the gratitude he that moment felt. He had been long accustomed to address large assemblages, in the discussion of political topics, and with no other feeling than the subject would animate. Here he was met by people of his native State, and, he was well aware, of all political parties, and he repeated that he found it difficult to command language to express his grateful sense of the generous reception extended to him. Thirty years ago he left Vermont, and under the circumstances so well described by Mr. SAXE; he left his native State with a pang that no one before him could know. No man can tell how well he loves the scenes of his childhood, till, after long separation, he returns to them. The mountains, the valleys, the streams, remain as they were, but human faces have changed—the old have dropped into their graves, and the countenances of his schoolmates are so changed that they are unknown to him. In Brandon, the place of his birth, he was received in a manner that overwhelmed him. It seemed to him that every man, woman and child had assembled to welcome him. It was honorable to me, said the Judge, it was honorable to them. [Applause.] He was not unmindful that a large portion of those whom he was addressing differed from him in political sentiments, and he should endeavor to utter no sentiment that could wound the feelings of any of the mixed audience who had extended to him so generous a welcome. [Applause.] On proper occasions he could willingly discuss the principles that he believed lay at the foundation of the safety and perpetuity of our Government. It sometimes struck him as strange that there should exist such differences as to national and local politics. But difference of location and circumstances accounted for it. He remembered that, when a boy, he thought the valley where he was born and reared was the very centre of civilization, and that beyond the mountains that bounded his horizon there was nothing but barbarism and fillibustering. [Laughter.] But an extended observation of this great country will show that diversity of views and opinions is the natural result of the diversity of circumstances which prevails in the different portions of our extended Union. Upon the prairies of Illinois you find the Vermonter and the Virginian, the Cavalier and the Puritan, and each one thinks *his* institution the best, and wishes to see them established wherever he goes. But the collision of opinions and habits finally begets moderation and charity, and when the Vermonter marries his Virginian wife, and the Carolinian marries his Vermont wife, they soon find in the multiplication of kindred and sympathies, that both sections of the country are in harmony; and when they go to visit the graves of their grandfathers and grandmothers, one goes to Vermont and the other to Virginia or Carolina, and they begin to think there is something dear to them in both. [Warm applause.] Another element was that Old Ireland and Old Germany sent their emigrants to Illinois, and in the mixture the period had arrived when it was difficult to distinguish races in our homogenous population. It was the boast of England that the British is the superior race because of its cross of the Celtic, the Saxon, the Danish, and our vanity, out West, said the Judge, induces us to think we have improved on the Yankee. The Cavalier and the Puritan is a mighty good cross! [Laughter and applause.] We of the new States have stronger ties to bind us to the Union than you of the old; the old States are *our native land*—the new are not yours. The Judge spoke of the vexed question of Slavery that alienates the North and the South. In the West they could not speak of Slavery as it was spoken of here, without denouncing fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters. Hence they learn charity, and to avoid the extreme opinions of both, the North and the South. They stood, he said, in the middle ground between the Abolitionist and the Secessionist. When you talk about severing the Union to Illinoians, you talk about severing the cord that binds them to the graves of their kindred. The Union must be preserved and shall never be dissolved. [Applause.] We say to the South "you shall never dissolve the Union!" The glories of Bunker Hill, of Bennington, of King's Bridge, of Eutaw Springs, of Yorktown, are *our* glories. We will have no dissolution! We will never consent to be obliged to get passports and have them *vised* for a foreign country when we wish to visit the graves of our fathers. Our commerce demands the preservation of the Union. Chicago stands on the dividing ridge between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. We own the springs and head waters of the Mississippi and mean to follow those waters to the ocean. [Applause.] Too much of interest and patriotism is at stake to permit of a separation of these States. But in order to their preservation in Union, we must cultivate friendly relations with all parts of the Union. The Government was not founded on the principle of uniformity of institutions, nor was such uniformity possible or desirable. Our Government owed its origin to British interference with the internal policy and affairs of the colonies. The distinguished gentleman (Mr. SAXE) who so eloquently introduced him (Judge D.) had referred to the early history of Vermont, as an illustration of Popular Sovereignty. That history was a proud and a grand one. Vermont contended against everything to secure her independence. When her application for admission to the original Union was rejected, she remained true to the cause and to liberty, and fought with one hand the common enemy, and with the other the intolerable and arrogant claim of New York supremacy over her territory, repelling the British lion and Brother Jonathan at the same time. [Laughter and applause.] The Green Mountain Boys established their own institutions, and did it by what is called "Squatter Sovereignty,"—they were the first Squatter Sovereigns on the Continent. [Laughter.] ETHAN ALLEN announced the doctrine at "Old Ti," when he demanded that fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah,"—though it was not recognized by the Continental Congress. [Laughter.] The Judge discussed the principle of Popular Sovereignty, by argument and illustration, at some length, alleging that a Vermonter who goes into a Territory is just as capable of self-government as when he remained at home. He pointedly referred to one of his auditors immediately before him (HENRY HALE, Esq., of Minnesota,) who, he said, emigrated from Vermont, and had to remain in Minnesota but a brief period before he ascertained that he was as good a man *there* as in the Green Mountain State. [Laughter and applause.] He (Judge D.) did not lose his capacity nor forfeit his right to self-government when he emigrated to Illinois, and so it was with those who crossed the Missouri River into Kansas. There was more energy, capacity, originality, individuality, in the new States than in the old. And there was good reason for it—the 'boys' who went into the unexplored West evinced, by the very fact, more energy, enterprise, activity, self-reliance, than those who remained and dared not stray far from the paternal homestead. The hardy young pioneer cleared his own land, cut his own rails, and (added the Judge after a slight pause) he split 'em, too! (Loud and long-continued cheering all over the house, during which the Judge good-humoredly smiled at the response to the popular chord he had struck.) The Judge further illustrated his view of Popular Sovereignty by saying it was briefly expressed in the homely apothegm of "mind your own business and let your neighbor's alone." This was the motto and maxim of our Revolutionary fathers, which they flung in the face of imperial England; and this they stamped upon their coin; and this is what he would say to our own Imperial Congress in regard to its interference with the local and domestic institutions of the people of the Territories. He alluded to the Missouri Compromise as a *nudum pactum*, so far at least as Illinois was concerned. In her Territorial condition Slavery existed in Illinois, notwithstanding the "Ordinance of '87," and was only abolished when the ordinance ceased to apply by her becoming a State. The Judge concluded by expressing the hope that he had said nothing in the course of his desultory remarks to offend any gentleman or lady in his audience. In what he had said he had pursued his usual custom of following the tenor of what was said by the gentleman who introduced him. He was not on a political tour, and when in his native State and in his native town, he forgot that a Presidential canvass was pending. [Laughter.] He had come to Burlington to show Mrs. DOUGLAS what he had told her is the most beautiful town-site in the world. He hoped she would agree with him. After pleasant allusions to his old "boss," PARKER, of Middlebury, in whose cabinet shop he once worked, and who and his woman came to the dépôt at Middlebury to see him, on his way to Burlington; and after again thanking the large audience for their kind attention to him, he resumed his seat, and at the suggestion of G. G. HUNT, Esq., of St. Albans, three cheers were given and the company dispersed.

Letter from Hon. Howell Cobb.

The following letter was written by Hon. HOWELL COBB, in reply to an invitation to address a Breckinridge ratification meeting at Columbus, Ga.:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 14, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely wish it was in my power to respond at once to your kind and flattering request to address my fellow-citizens of Columbus and vicinity.

It would afford me no ordinary pleasure to meet them at this time. I regard the present contest as one rising far above the ordinary party struggles, through which we have heretofore passed. It involves the future destiny of the South. It is a question of right, justice and equality on the one hand, and wrong and degradation on the other. It is the triumph of constitutional principles in the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, or the declaration of war upon the Constitution and the rights of the South by the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. This is the issue that has to be met, and our people should look the danger full in the face, and govern their actions accordingly. The part which the supporters of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON at the South take in the contest is only important in view of the strength it gives the Black Republicans of the North, by weakening the only party and the only candidates who can, by any possibility, defeat this treasonable Abolition organization. Surely, the recent course of Mr. DOUGLAS, and the present position of his friends at the North, present no claim to Southern gratitude or Southern confidence that should induce, on their part, a support of his claims to the Presidency at such a sacrifice of their rights and interests. His withdrawal from the contest would at once insure the success of BRECKINRIDGE and the triumph of constitutional principles, whilst his continuance in the field gives aid and encouragement to the enemies of Democracy and the enemies of the South. Under these circumstances—apart from the manifold objections to the political doctrines which Mr. DOUGLAS and his faction seek to force upon us—it seems clear beyond dispute or question, that there should be a united and earnest effort on the part of the South in support of the only candidates who are entitled to her confidence, and at the same time have the slightest prospect of election.

To urge and press upon my fellow-citizens of Georgia these considerations, in favor of the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE—to unite my counsels with theirs, to ward off the dangers which threaten our present peace and future prosperity—to contribute my efforts to the work of preserving the Constitution from the open assaults of its open and secret enemies—to join my voice with those who proclaim to the country the firm, fixed and unalterable purpose of the South to maintain her "equality in the Union," and to recognize as worthy of her loyalty and support no government that does not guarantee that equality—present to my mind a field of duty upon which I would gladly enter. My heart is in the contest, and you may rest assured that I deeply regret my inability at once to enter the canvass, and that, too, upon the soil of my native State.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.

HOWELL COBB.

To Messrs. JOHN A. JONES, CHAS. J. WILLIAMS, R. E. DIXON and A. R. LAMAR.

Hon. James B. Clay for Breckinridge.

In response to a letter inviting him to attend a ratification meeting at Sterling, Ky., Hon. JAMES B. CLAY sent the following letter:

LEXINGTON, Friday, July 13, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your favor, asking me to come to Mt. Sterling on the 18th, and address our fellow citizens in behalf of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet our friends of Montgomery, but a previous engagement will prevent my doing so on the occasion named. I cannot conceive how any portion of the Democracy of Kentucky can fail to give their support to BRECKINRIDGE, the man of our own State, and standing upon the very principles enunciated by our State Convention of the 8th of January last; besides, my mind is very clear upon the point that Democratic votes cast for any other candidate must inure in the first place to the benefit of BELL and EVERETT, and finally to that of LINCOLN.

Hoping that you may have a large and harmonious meeting, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. CLAY.

Political Miscellany.

A CHALLENGE.—The Paterson *Guardian* is in favor of inaugurating, in New-Jersey, the Western system of conducting a canvass. It calls on the friends of BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS to meet a Lincoln champion from the West, who is soon to speak in that city, and informs them that it shall insist on the advocates of LINCOLN's election being heard in the Democratic Convention soon to assemble in Paterson.

PATRIOTIC POLITICIANS.—The *States and Union* has been overhauling the Breckinridge National Committee. It finds that Moses McDonald, the member from Maine, is collector of Portland at the rate of $5,000 per annum; Vermont is represented by H. E. Stoughton, District-Attorney, who receives from the National Treasury $1,500 salary; Paul R. George, of New-Hampshire, is the steward of Gen. Cushing, at a secret salary; Hon T. B. Florence is Inspector of the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Augustus Schell, Collector of this port, receives probably $40,000 per annum in fees and salary; Isaac H. Wright, of Massachusetts, superintends Springfield Armory for $2,500 per annum; F. H. Hatch, of Louisiana, receives the same salary as Collector of New-Orleans; W. S. V. Prentiss, of Ohio, is Mail Agent at a yearly salary of $2,500; and so on to the end of the chapter.

POSITION OF HON. W. L. GOGGIN OF VIRGINIA.—This gentleman, recently Union candidate for Governor of the State to which he belongs, supports BELL and EVERETT. The following is a paragraph from a letter in which he announces his choice:

"Independent of the great question in reference to the Union and its preservation, all men who have a regard for their own interests, the happiness of themselves or that of their children, should ask, who is most likely to aid in bringing back the Government in its administration to something like its primitive purity? Who of all the various candidates have given the best proof that they are honest, faithful, and capable? Who are most devoted to law, order, and harmony at home, as well as peace abroad? Who are most likely to enforce the laws which have been enacted for the public good? Who, when they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, will look to the great ends for which Government alone was instituted? There are no two men in the Union more likely to do this—men who answer better the characters of wise, virtuous, and prudent statesmen—than those whom the Baltimore Convention of the 9th May selected as the candidates of the Constitutional Union Party. There is, in fact, no other party at this time deserving the name of a national party; all others are sectional, radical, and drifting to utter ruin and disunion."

NO PROSPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.—The Albany *Evening Journal* thus sums up the chances which now exist of a coalition between the contending Democratic factions:

"The Government warns its employes not to encourage it. The Douglas National Committee charges its followers not to countenance it. Separate Conventions have been called in New-York, Virginia, Maryland and Vermont. In Pennsylvania the Douglas men were offered a compromise by the State Committee and rejected it. In New-Jersey, while one Convention was nominating compromise Electors, another was nominating Electors straight-out for DOUGLAS. The Douglas men in Massachusetts, though in a confessed minority, have determined to run a separate ticket. The Breckinridge men in Ohio are in the same condition, and are going to do the same thing. The Vermont Democrats a while ago were claimed as all for DOUGLAS, but five hundred sign a call for a Breckinridge Convention. In Indiana the Douglas men have the regularly nominated Electors, but the Breckinridge men are going to run a ticket to defeat them. Altogether, it looks as if the breach, instead of being repaired, was daily growing wider. We see nothing in this to regret, although we should have no fears even were the Democracy united. Divided, they can accomplish nothing, and both factions would lose thousands of votes by any attempt to unite."

The Providence *Post* repudiates the bolters in the strongest terms, and says that it is glad their offers of fusion are spurned. It adds:

"The fusion movement is defeated in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. It will be defeated in Connecticut. It certainly ought to be. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. Let Democrats vote for Democratic candidates without seeking or accepting an alliance with traitors. If our candidates are defeated, the people will place the responsibility where it belongs."

HON. JOHN HICKMAN indorses HON. ELI THAYER.—HON. JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, wrote as follows, in reply to a letter from Hon. ELI THAYER, asking him to be present at a Republican meeting held in Worcester, Mass., on the 30th of July:

WESTCHESTER, PA., July 26, 1860.

MY DEAR MR. THAYER—How much I regret I cannot attend your meeting on Monday night! It would be gratifying to me, as you well know, to give my testimony to your people in your behalf. They cannot complain, with reason, of your course. The future will prove it right. I should say so with emphasis, if I could be with you. There can be no more ruinous policy for the North than this eternal change of Representatives. Your reëlection should be resolved upon at once by all who desire equality in the halls of Congress. Why will not our people be taught by our brethren of the South? Do they not see that feud in legislation depends very much upon experience. Until the farmer or mechanic can go into the Court and defend himself against the skilful lawyer with success, it will be in vain for the inexperienced member of Congress to battle against the experienced. You will understand I am not arguing my own case, as you are aware it is my anxious desire to be allowed to remain at home. I trust the people of your district will again return you without division. I know their own good demands it. I have neither strength nor voice. If I had I would exhaust both in your battle, if you should have any, which I hope you may not. Truly yours,

JOHN HICHMAN.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN DISREPUTE.—MATT JOHNSON, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, having removed MIKE GALLAGHER from the post of Deputy Marshal, that gentleman responds that he considered himself appointed only to do service in the "Oberlin Rescue Cases." Since then he has not considered himself as acting under Mr. JOHNSON. Had he supposed that he was still regarded as a Deputy Marshal he should have returned his commission for reasons which he thus states:

"First, because, unless I could show some reasons other than private or personal ones for holding a position of honor or profit under you, I should be disgraced. Secondly, because voluntary contact or association with you has come to be notice to the honest and virtuous, in both political and social circles, to withdraw all confidence from the citizen who indulges in it. I did my duty under the appointment, even at your call, which will sufficiently prove my readiness at any time and at any sacrifice to do so."

HON. ELI THAYER BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS.—In response to a letter from several Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Massachusetts, calling on him to explain his course in Congress, Hon. ELI THAYER addressed a meeting in Worcester on the evening of the 30th. First he paid his respects to the Worcester *Palladium*, to Hon. P. EMORY ALDRICH and Mr. KNOWLTON, defending himself from the assaults which they had made upon him. This part of his remarks was received with mingled marks of approbation and disapprobation. Then he passed to a defence of his vote in favor of the admission of Oregon, claiming that the event had justified his action. His vote against the bill to suppress the Slave Code in New-Mexico was contrary to the policy of the Republicans in Congress, but the law which they attempted to pass was absurd and futile, and would have injured the party had it been adopted. The Polygamy bill against which he also voted was all buncombe. It was an abstraction, and for a measure of that class he would never vote. The last point which Mr. THAYER discussed was his vote against Mr. GROW's Territorial bill. Regarding the Republican Platform as indorsing intervention in territorial affairs in no other way than by making appropriations to carry the laws into effect, he could not approve the measure in question. Mr. THAYER gave his audience to understand that it was immaterial to him whether they approved his course or not. Were he to serve his term over again he should repeat his votes.

WILL MR. EVERETT WITHDRAW?—The Boston *Courier*, which is good authority regarding anything Mr. EVERETT may intend to do, says that there is no foundation for the story that he means to withdraw from the canvass. He only means to withdraw Massachusetts from the Republicans.

NOT SO.—A story has been in circulation that Ex Gov. FORD, of Ohio, had given the Republicans the cold shoulder. The Cincinnati *Commercial* not only denies the statement, but says that Gov. FORD intends to take the stump for LINCOLN, as soon as his health will permit.

BRECKINRIDGE MOVEMENT IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence *Journal* learns that Hon. WM. B. LAWRENCE and other prominent Democrats of Rhode Island have come out for BRECKINRIDGE, and that measures are already taken to call a State Convention for the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE electors.

A BELL-RINGER CHANGING HIS TUNE.—D. McN. McKAY, Esq., one of the electors upon the BELL and EVERETT ticket in North Carolina has declared his intention of supporting BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, as he is satisfied this is the only way in which he can perform his duty to the "South and the nation at large."

BETTING.—The Louisville *Democrat* is authorized to bet $5,000 that DOUGLAS will beat BRECKINRIDGE 50,000 votes in Indiana; $2,000 that New-York will give DOUGLAS 100 000 votes more than BRECKINRIDGE; $1,000 that Illinois will give him 75,000 more votes than BRECKINRIDGE; $1,000 that he will run ahead of BRECKINRIDGE 100,000 votes in Pennsylvania, and $1,000 that Ohio will give him 75,000 votes the most. In the same spirit it offers to accommodate any one who wishes to bet from $100 to $500, or upwards, that BRECKINRIDGE will carry Kentucky.

ELECTION TO-DAY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The people of North Carolina vote for a Governor to-day. JOHN W. ELLIS, the present incumbent, is the regular Democratic candidate, and JOHN POOL is the nominee of the Opposition.

SERENADE TO MR. SUMNER.—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, in the course of a brief visit to Lynn, was serenaded on the evening of the 30th, at the house of JOHN B. ALLEY, where he was staying. He treated the crowd to a brief speech, and Mr. ALLEY gave them a collation.

NO FAITH IN THE "LITTLE GIANT."—The Albany *Evening Journal* denies the story that Hon. JOHN REYNOLDS participated in the Douglas demonstration in that city, and states that he has "but little faith in the man," and no respect for his "backers."

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.—The following circular has been sent to the Ohio Postmasters. One recipient of the document sent his copy to the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and became an ardent friend of DOUGLAS forthwith:

COLUMBUS, O., July 21, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: A movement, as you are aware, has been inaugurated here in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. The vital principles of our National Democratic Party are at stake in the coming contest. You know that a political canvass cannot be successfully carried on without funds. Great numbers of documents must be circulated, and a great variety of expenses incurred which will readily suggest themselves to the reason of all.

The Central Committee, under the direction of the meeting which appointed it, have had the duty imposed upon it of *reminding you* that *all* who are occupying *official positions* are expected to contribute to the expenses of the campaign. It is hoped, therefore, that you will respond *promptly* to this notice, and that you will not regard the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS too much for you to advance.

Please direct your remittance to THOMAS SPARROW, of this city, Treasurer.

JNO. DAWSON,
Chairman o State Executive Committee.

WM. A. NEIBL, Secretary.

DECLINES A RE-ELECTION.—Hon. C. C. WASHBURN, who has been in Congress so long as a Representative from Wisconsin that he has almost come to be considered a life member of that body, declines to be a candidate for renomination. He has represented his District for five consecutive terms.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN.—Gov. CHASE is to deliver three political addresses in Michigan during the third week in August. At a pole raising in Detroit on Monday, the Republicans were disturbed by Douglas roughs, under the lead of some Germans. They succeeded in overpowering their assailants.

ARRANGED.—Messrs. ALLEN and YATES, candidates respectively of the Douglas Democracy and Republicans for the Gubernatorial chair in Illinois, have arranged their little difficulties. They have designated thirty-four places at which to hold joint discussions between July 31 and Oct. 19.

SHALL HE BE RENOMINATED?—The Albany *Statesman* opposes the renomination of Gov. MORGAN, and in support of its position shows that nearly every Governor who has been renominated has been beaten.

GARIBALDI MEETING IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.—On Saturday evening last an enthusiastic meeting was held in Aquidneck Hall, Newport, R. I., to start a subscription in aid of GARIBALDI and the Sicilian Revolution. The meeting was addressed by Prof. SAMUEL ELLIOT, of Trinity College, Hartford; Hon. GEO. H. CALVERT, of Newport, R. I.; HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, of New-York, and CHARLES E. NORTON, of Cambridge, Mass. and the three latter gentlemen were appointed a Committee to receive subscriptions in Newport.

FROM KANSAS.

Kidnapping in Kansas—An Organized Band—Their Operations—Several Persons Kidnapped—Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express with $25,000 in Dust.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

Our colored population has of late been in almost constant alarm, in consequence of several cases of kidnapping. The unfortunate victims have been seized at night by armed men, and secretly conveyed into Missouri, and there sold to slave-traders going South, or lodged in jail until a favorable opportunity should occur to send them down the river to the Southern market. Within the last week there have been taken from the heart of this—the largest city in the Territory—no less than three young men. Two of them are now in jail at St. Joseph, Mo.; the other one, no trace has yet been found of his whereabouts; parties of friends have been out searching for him in vain. It is supposed that he was assaulted late in the evening while on his way home, gagged, put into a close vehicle, conveyed over into Missouri, and there secreted until the search for him is suspended, and then he will be shipped down the river.

An attempt was made in Lawrence only a few nights since to kidnap a woman, but she raised the alarm; the people were aroused, the kidnappers escaped, and the town was preserved from the lasting disgrace of having a human being taken from it by force and sold into Slavery.

An Indian was forcibly seized on the Delaware Reserve a few nights since, taken into the timber on the river bottom, there severely beaten, head shaved, and then taken to St. Joseph and imprisoned. The kidnappers suddenly became alarmed and released him; he returned to his home in a very disabled and suffering state, only a day or two since.

These kidnapping cases have become quite frequent of late, and our people take but little interest in them, and the negroes have no protection whatever. The statute for the punishment of such crimes is very severe, but we have no officer to serve the writ; and if brought into court, our Federal Judiciary manifest their reverence for Dred Scottism, and refuse to admit negro testimony.

The victims of these infamous kidnapping proceedings are free, and well known in this Territory as the "Arkansas Exiles." A few years since they were extirpated from that State, and forced to find a habitation elsewhere.

They came to Kansas, and have settled in various portions of our Territory, proving themselves an intelligent and industrious class of people. They were driven out of Arkansas because free; now a band of kidnappers has been organized for the purpose of selling them as slaves. The free papers found upon their persons when captured are of no use, for they are immediately destroyed by the captors, and the negro is whipped into an admission that he is a runaway slave, and with that lie upon his lips he is ready for a Southern slave market.

The success of the kidnappers has rendered them very bold in the prosecution of their infamous business. For a long while they confined themselves to the stealing of horses, until the people became aroused, captured and hung a few of them, making the occupation a very dangerous one; they then turned their attention to kidnapping with success.

It is a humiliating confession, but nevertheless true, that a large a majority of the people of Kansas, notwithstanding their early struggles and sufferings, in opposition to the designs of the slave oligarchy, hate the negro, and rejoice to see them taken out of the Territory, even into slavery. They are determined to have what they call a Free white State, and are indifferent as to the means used to effect that purpose. The kidnappers are doing their work effectively, and unless the people take more interest in the matter than they have done, they will soon have all the negroes on their way to the South.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived this evening with twenty-five thousand dollars in gold dust, consigned to parties here.

A firm in this city, machinists, received an order from parties in Denver City for thirteen steam engines, and machinery for that number of saw mills, to be constructed immediately, and sent out.

The trade in this city with the miners is immense, considering all the circumstances, amounting, in the aggregate, to over half a million of dollars since April. One firm, Messrs. CARNEY & Co., have sold to groceries $75,000, RUSSEL, HINSLEY & Co., $50,000, N. McCRACKEN $25,000. Several other parties make up the balance.

JACQUES.

LAW REPORTS.

Mortgage on Property Purchased by the City.

Miriam Sherwood vs. The Mayor, &c.—This case was argued a short time ago before Justice WOODRUFF, at the Superior Court, Special Term. It appears that the Commissioners appointed by the supreme court to take the land required for the new reservoir, awarded the value of two lots to the owner of the fee without providing for a mortgage on the lots given to secure a part of the purchase money. The mortgage was recorded, but the Commissioners had no actual notice of it, nor did the mortgagee know of the proceedings. The notices required by law were published and posted by the Commissioners. On the confirmation of the report, the Corporation paid the award to the owner to whom the award was made. The mortgagee brought this action to recover the amount of the mortgage. The Judge delivered an opinion holding that the mortgagee could not recover, and he ordered the complaint to be dismissed with costs.

J. T. Hoffman for plaintiff; Henry H. Anderson for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Dexter B. Britton et al. vs. Henry J. Kerner.*—Motion denied. Ten dollars costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Joel Weinck vs. Charles Knox et al.—Motion granted. Ten dollars costs to defendants, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Abraham Van Winkle vs. The Adams Express Company.—Judgment reversed; costs to abide event.

Knights of the Golden Circle.

THEIR AID REFUSED BY THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS IN MEXICO.

We find the following correspondence in the New-Orleans *Courier*:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21, 1860.

EDITOR COURIER: The Press of New-Orleans having announced, on Friday last, in their telegraphic dispatches, that the Knights of the Golden Circle were shortly to invade Mexico with the *approbation* of the Mexican Government, I request you to insert in your esteemed paper the following communication which I have just received from the Ministry, as the fittest answer which I can make to the letter of Gen. BICKLEY.

F. REYBAUD,
Consul-General of Mexico in New Orleans.

SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE AND BUREAU OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, NATIONAL PALACE,
VERA CRUZ, July 3, 1860.

This Department has received yours (No. 49) of the 14th ult., together with the printed document annexed, and which refers to the part which an organization known in the United States as the Knights of the Golden Circle wish to take in the affairs of Mexico.

Having laid the whole subject before the Constitutional President *ad interim*, His Excellency has conjoined me to recommend to you by these presents to contradict from this moment, in the name of the Constitutional Government, as much as it will lie in your power to do so, and by all the means which your zeal and patriotism may suggest, the truth of the contents of the printed circular alluded to.

It is true that this organization of the Golden Circle, and other societies in the United States have offered to the Constitutional Government their assistance in the civil war now raging in Mexico, but the President has constantly refused every aid of this nature. The rumors put in circulation by those who speak in behalf of the Golden Circle are false in every respect, and the Supreme Government would at once protest against its projects, were it not convinced that these rumors are either the work of the enemies of the Constitutional Government, or one of the numerous means resorted to to speculate upon public credulity.

I renew the expression of my high consideration.

EMPARAN.

To the Consul-General of the Republic of Mexico in New-Orleans.

A DOUGLAS ORGAN DEFUNCT.—The proprietors of the Chicago *Times* announce the decease of that paper in the following terms:

"Irreconcilable differences (not of a personal or political, but of a business character) having arisen between the proprietors of this paper, involving the necessity for a dissolution of partnership, we, this morning, announce to our subscribers and to the public, that on the 24th of July, 1860, we sold and transferred the Chicago *Times* newspaper and printing establishment to CYRUS H. McCORMICK, Esq., of Chicago, who, for the future, will be its proprietor. All subscribers who have paid for their paper will have the same delivered by our successor until the expiration of the time paid for; after which period, subscriptions will be made directly to him."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 1.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89¾	100	Mich. Cen. R...b30	59½
6,000	Va. State 6s	91	30	do.	59¾
10,000	do. ...s60	90¾	60	do.	59¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s	81¾	150	do. ...s30	59½
10,000	N. C. State 6s	96¾	550	do. ...b30	60
5,000	La. State 6s	97½	200	do. ...b10	60
2,000	Cal. State 7s	90	200	do.	60
1,000	do.	90¼	150	do. ...s30	60
4,000	E. R. bs. 1,875	51½	150	do. ...s60	59¾
1,000	H. R. R. 2d M	101½	100	M. So & N. I. R. b30	19
3,000	M. S. 2d M. bs	69½	110	do.	18¾
3,100	do.	69	10	do.	19
1,000	N. I. 1st M.	82	550	M. So & N. Ia. G. Sk.	44¾
2,000	M. S. S. F. bs.	80½	200	do.	44¾
10,000	do.	81	100	do. ...b60	45
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bs	26¼	700	do. ...b30	45
10,000	do.	26	1780	do.	45
8,000	C. & N. W. 1 M. b30	62½	150	do.	45½
10,000	do.	62	50	do. ...s10	45
10,000	do.	62¼	20	Second-av. R.	98
10,000	do. ...2d M.	35	50	Panama Railroad	126
3,000	Han & St. J. R. b.	73½	50	do.	125¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. b.	75½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b30	77¼
55	Metropolitan Bk	113	100	do.	76¾
20	Artisans Bank	97½	1250	do.	76¾
20	Ocean Bank	100	250	do. ...b30	77
50	Cumb'd Pref. b60.	14½	100	do. ...b60	77¼
50	Pac. M. St Co. b60.	85½	100	do. ...b60	77½
200	Erie Railroad	24	95	Clev. & Pittsburg R.	10½
50	do. ...b60	24¼	6	Cleve., C. & Cin R.	91½
1400	N. Y. Cen. R. ..opg	83¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	73½
150	do. ...p & c	83¾	50	do. ...b30	74
50	do. ...s60	83½	100	do. ...s60	73½
10	do.	83¾	450	do.	74
200	do. ...b60	84	350	do.	74¼
50	Hudson River R.	57	300	do.	74½
300	do. ...b30	57	400	do. ...b60	74¾
200	do. ...b60	57	250	Clev. & Tol. R.	39
300	do.	56¾	1050	do.	39¾
300	do.	56½	200	do. ...b4	39¾
200	do.	56¾	1400	do. ...b60	40
50	do. ...b10	56¾	705	Chic. & Rk. I R.	79¼
350	Mil. and Miss. R.	10	300	do.	79¾
50	do.	11	100	do.	79⅞
450	Harlem Railroad	16½	700	do. ...b10	80
700	do.	16¾	100	do.	80
100	do.	16¾	100	do. ...b60	81
400	do. ...b60	16½	210	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	84½
400	do. ...b30	16½	300	do.	85
200	Harlem Railroad	44½	200	do.	85¼
450	do.	44¾	50	do.	85½
300	Reading Railroad	48	1150	LaCrosse & Mil. R.	2½
900	do. ...b30	48	100	do.	2⅜
200	do. ...s60	47¾	25	do.	2¼
100	do.	47¾	475	do.	2
50	do. ...b30	47⅞	17	Cl., Pains. & Asht. R	115

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri S. 6s	81¾	100	M. So & N. Ia. G. Sk	45
1,000	Cal. State 7s	90	100	do.	45½
5,000	do.	90¼	100	do. ...s60	45
5,000	Del. L. W. 2d M.	102	50	do.	45¼
25	Pac. Mail St. Co.	85	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	12
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	84¼	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	77
200	do. ...p. & c.	84½	200	do.	77½
350	do. ...opg	84½	100	do. ...b30	77¾
50	Hudson R. R. ...s60	57	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	74
100	do.	57¼	100	do.	73⅝
150	do. ...b30	57¾	600	Cl. & Tol. R.	40
100	Erie Railroad ..s60	23¾	400	do. ...b60	40½
100	do.	24	100	do.	39¾
300	Reading R.	47¾	100	do. ...b60	40
100	do. ...b30	47¾	100	Chic. & R'k I'd R.	79
400	do. ...b60	48	50	do.	78¾
100	Mich. Central R.	61	50	Chi. B. & Q. R. ..b60	86
40	M. So. & N. I. R.	18¾	100	do.	84½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was disposed to run wild on the Western Railway shares this forenoon, and the excitement to buy exceeded anything in the way of upward speculation which has been witnessed since the present movement set in. The market of yesterday, which took a very large amount of stocks, was interpreted by some of the jobbers on the Street as significant of a weaker tone to-day, while others argued the contrary result and were not mistaken. At the outset the New-York Railways were but moderately supported. The orders were fair for Central, and about 1,500 shares taken at 83⅞ mostly sold *short* for the reopening of the transfers twenty days hence; Hudson fell off 1 ₧ cent., and Harlem old stock barely maintained, although the preference shares advanced 1 ₧ cent. But when the official call of the list struck the Western roads, the whole market appeared to bound for a fresh and decided rise, and this particular class, before the afternoon meeting of the Brokers, ranged about as follows:

Michigan Central	60¼	Galena	75
Rock Island	80	Mich. Guaranteed	45
Toledo	40	Illinois Central	77
Burlington	85½	Mich. South., old S'k	19

The average advance since yesterday afternoon being nearly or quite 2 ₧ cent. on prices already esteemed high by even a portion of the *Bull* operators, there was some inclination at the Second Board to realize at the top rates on the Western Roads, and, at the same time, some eagerness to buy New-York Central, Hudson River and other Shares nearer home. The consequence was an irregular and somewhat feverish market for half an hour or more, though ultimately, about 4 o'clock, a steady firmness was resumed on the general list, and a strong demand again manifested for nearly all the Western, as well as New-York Roads, at about the following prices:

N. Y. Central	84¾	Michigan Guaranteed	45
Erie	23½	Mich. Southern Old	18¾
Hudson	56¾	Michigan Central	61½
Harlem Preferred	45	Rock Island	79
Burlington	84½	Illinois Central	77
Toledo	39¾	Reading	47⅝

The transactions of the day were large in nearly all these Stocks, though scarcely equal to the volume of business generally when prices were 2@2½ ₧ cent lower on the Westerns, and ½@¾ lower on New-York Central. Another feature of the market is, that it seems ready to take a revived interest in some of the low-priced and long neglected shares of the West, like Milwaukee and Mississippi, and an eager private as well as Board demand for the low-priced Bonds of many of the Roads in the same direction, which were in financial trouble, and seemed at one time almost blotted out by reason of the crisis of '57 and its depressing and discouraging influence. At the Board it will be noticed that the prices paid for all classes of Railway Bonds are firm, and the same remark applies to the private bids made through the Commission Brokers for such of the Western mortgages as are not usually called at Exchange. On the other hand, the State Securities fall as yet to attract decided speculation. In reference to our leading New-York roads, the Central and Erie, and their Bonds as well as shares, there is much improved confidence to-day, because of the understood favorable results of the Saratoga Convention. The accord and coöperation between the five trunk lines are reported as insuring, for the Fall months, a higher tariff of freights and a diminished scale of expenses, by doing away with competing and superfluous agencies, runners, &c. In reference to the rates on freight, we have been furnished with the annexed copy of a dispatch sent on Saturday last to the Agent of the different lines at New-York and Boston:

SARATOGA, July 12, 1860.

You are hereby instructed to adopt classification and rates in use according to tariff of New-York Central Company, date of April 28 last, to take effect Aug. 1 next. Notify promptly all parties interested in maintaining absolutely and fully said rates. Make no agreement for any shipments beyond July 31, except at advanced prices.

N. MARSH, Pres't New-York and Erie,
C. VIBBARD, Sup't New-York Central,
W. STANLEY, Manager Grand Trunk R.,
JOHN W. GARRETT, Pres't B. and O. R.,
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Pres't Penn. R.

The higher rates for Money talked of for a week or two past are thus far prospective, except on mercantile paper running beyond October or November. Some choice November bills were done to-day at 6 ₧ cent., and fair names at 7 ₧ cent. For December and January lists the terms on the best class double names are called 6½@7 ₧ cent. At the same time temporary loans remain at 5 ₧ cent., as the rule of the Street to the old Stock firms, and 60-day acceptances 5@5½ ₧ cent. for choice signatures. The *Africa* took $428,000 in Specie. The Exchanges on London and Paris closed steady, 109⅞ and f.5.14⅜, sales.

The multiplied complaints both by mail and telegraph of the drouth in the Cotton States are leaving their influence upon the trade here, and will probably affect also the market abroad, on the arrival out of this day's steamer. The circular of Messrs. WRIGHT says:

> "The complaints of injury from drouth are assuming more importance. Cotton is suffering on all the ridges and sandy uplands throughout the country. The plant is small, and is being forced to fruit prematurely. Texas, Florida and the Atlantic States appear to suffer more than other sections, and, if the dry weather continues, a great loss will fall upon farmers and planters from the failure of the corn (Indian) crop and the reduced yield of cotton. The position of the crop at this moment is somewhat critical; continued drouth or continued rain would result in serious damage; the best weather would be alternate rain and sunshine. Public opinion is very sensitive on the weather question, and already some operations have been entered into, at prices far above the parity of Liverpool, for the benefit or otherwise of the chances."

And the circular of Messrs. NEILL, Brokers, says:

> "Complaints of drouth still reach us from the upland districts, while on the river bottoms and prairie lands the crop continues to do well. The more serious complaints are from Georgia and Texas, and it appears probable that the late dry, hot weather has been unfavorable for hilly lands generally. On the low, moist lands, however, the season thus far has been very favorable, and the prospects were seldom more promising. The crop is forward, and picking has fairly commenced; but the recent complaints have made the public mind very sensitive to the present critical period."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts.	4,448,000	3,680,000	3,061,000	2,892,000	3,470,000
Ex. to G. B.	2,653,000	1,965,000	1,772,000	1,407,000	1,919,000
Ex. to France	576,000	429,000	377,000	409,000	478,000
Ex. other F. P	489,000	541,000	384,000	407,000	519,000
Total export	3,718,000	2,935,000	2,533,000	2,223,000	2,916,000
St'k on h'd	170,000	140,000	118,000	85,000	83,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	2,000	17,000	11,000	2,000	3,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,000	24,000	17,000	10,000	10,000
Ex. to France	1,000	6,000	—	4,000	—
Ex other F. P.	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Total exports	4,000	33,000	21,000	17,000	14,000

Mr. J. EDWIN BROWN and WM. H. HURLBUT have formed a copartnership to continue the note brokerage and banking business established by the late firm of GEO. W. BROWN & Co., at No. 12 Wall-street, under the firm of BROWN & HURLBUT. See card in another column.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Exchange Bank, yesterday, the following officers were elected: GEORGE S. COE, late Vice-President, was elected President in place of W. A. BOOTH, resigned; BYRON MURRAY, for some years Assistant Cashier, was elected Cashier in place of R. S. OAKLEY, resigned; and R. BAYLES Assistant Cashier.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₧ cent., payable on demand. The Beekman Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₧ cent. out of the surplus profits, payable on demand. The Ocean Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ ₧ cent., payable on demand. The St. Nicholas Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ₧ cent., payable Aug. 13. The Brooklyn Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ₧ cent. The Long Island Bank 5 ₧ cent.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@ ¾
Interior Maryland	⅝@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¾@ —
South Carolina and Georgia	1⅛@ —
North Carolina	1½@ —
Virginia	¾@ ⅞
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅛@ —
Michigan	¾@ —
Tennessee	1¼@ —
Free Indiana	1½@1¾
Louisiana	⅞@ —
Mobile	1⅛@ —
Canada	1⅛@ —
Missouri	1⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre Warrants, ₧ acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre Warrants, ₧ acre	84	92
120 acre Warrants, ₧ acre	76	83
160 acre Warrants, ₧ acre	77	84

SPECIE.

Silver.		*Gold.*	
Mexican Dols	$1 07@ —	Old Am Qr. Dols	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	Span. Silver ₧ oz.	1 22@ —
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 86@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 95@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Span. Doubloons	16 20@16 30
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70@15 75
Species	1 08@ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem
Old Am. Hlf. Dols	1 04½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 4,268 bbls. Flour, 53,329 bushels Wheat, 47,298 bushels Corn, 100 pkgs. Provisions, and 259 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₧ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,117 bbls., including 799 bbls. Pots and 318 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—A good demand prevails, and prices are firm; sales of 826 bags Rio at 14c.@15¼c., 981 bags St. Domingo at $13 75@$13 81 ₧ 100 lbs.; also, 560 bags Ceylon on private terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning: 15,642 mats and 19,895 bags; same time last year, 60,248 mats and 69,529 bags.

COTTON—The market continues quiet at 10½c.@10¾c. for Middling Uplands and Gulf; sales 650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The low grades of Western and State Flour are again better, with moderate arrivals and a good local, Eastern and fair shipping demand—the latter restricted by the advanced rates claimed. Family Extras are in fair demand and are held with more steadiness. The sales are 18,200 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 15; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 40; superfine Western at $5@$5 10, extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 20@$6 10, very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 20@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ₧ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@	$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 15	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 00
Interior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 30
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 35	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 50	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	6 75

Southern Flour is in more demand at former figures. Sales have been reported of 3,400 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 40@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₧ bbl. Canadian is in better request, including superfine at $5@$5 10, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$7 50 ₧ bbl.; 1,200 bbls changed hands. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 40@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₧ bbl Corn Meal is selling at $3 45@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is again firmer, under the more favorable news from Europe. The arrivals are moderate and the demand fair, and but for the advanced prices claimed, a much larger business would have been done. The first lot of new Red Kentucky was exhibited on "Change" to-day by Messrs. WYLDE & DANIEL; the quality was superior to anything offered this season and fully up to the best of samples of last year. Sales 31,600 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 22@$1 26 for Common to choice; 6,000 bushels Amber Iowa, at $1 29; 60,000 bushels good new Red Ohio, $1 25; 8,500 bushels new White Ohio at $1 33; 1,600 bushels prime White Kentucky (old) on private terms; 2,000 bushels prime new Red Southern at $1 30, and a small lot of new do. at $1 40. Barley Malt is in fair request at 90c.@93c. Oats are plenty and hardly so firm; sales of Canadian and Western at 38c.@39½c.; State at 39½c.@40c. Rye is selling in small lots at 81c.@82c. Corn opened rather better, but the advance insisted on checked the inquiry, and the market closed dull and heavy at our inside figures. Sales, 48,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for Northern Mixed; 65c.@66½c. for Western Yellow.

OILS—Linseed is steady and in fair request at 60c. Crude Whale is buoyant; sales 1,000 bbls. fair at 50c. ₧ gallon, cash. Sales are said to have been made in New-Bedford at a higher rate, but the particulars have not been disclosed. Crude Sperm is firm and in moderate demand; sales 700 bbls. at $1 50 ₧ gallon, cash. Other kinds are yet steady.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 30, '60	48,416	1,156,030	1,016,800
Same time last year	63,255	168,979	1,702,000

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is moderate, the advanced prices claimed restricting business. The stock is reduced more than was expected, and prices are better; the sales 1,100 bbls. at $19 12½@$19 25 for new Mess, closing quietly at $19 15; $18 25@$18 35 for old Mess; $18@$18 12½ for sound do.; and $14 12@$14 25 for new Prime. Cut Meats are scarce; small sales of Shoulders in salt at 9½c., and Hams at 11c. Lard is firmer and more active; sales of 1,900 pkgs. at 13½c.@13¾c., and 1,000 kegs at 13¾c. Beef is firm and in fair demand for the local trade; sales of 431 bbls. at $4 62½@$6 for Country Mess; $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11@$12 50 for Extra. Beef Hams are quiet. Butter is in fair demand and is firm; sales of Ohio at 12c.@15c.; State, 14c.@18c., and choice do., 19c.@21c. Cheese is saleable at 7c.@9½c. for Ohio and 9c.@11c. for State.

RICE—Is in moderate demand. Sales 300 tcs. at $4 50@$4 67½ ₧ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is more active, sales having been made of 5,000 bags in Boston at $1 68; 1,000 do. in store, at $1 69, and 3,000 do., to arrive, at $1 70 ₧ bushel, cash.

SUGARS—The market is quiet; sales of 300 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico and 60 bbls. do. at 7¼c.@8¾c.; 30 hhds. Melado at 5c., and 300 ceroons St. Domingo on private terms. Refined Sugars have been in less request at reduced rates. Messrs. STUART quote their varieties thus: Best quality Loaf, 10¾c.; best quality Crushed, 10¾c.; circle A Crushed, 10½c., Granulated, 10¾c.; Ground 10½c., and extra quality Ground Loaf, 10¾c., ₧ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 35,000 lbs. Prime at 10½c.; 10,000 lbs. Ordinary at 10c.; 60,000 lbs. Tallow Oil at 9¾c. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS remark that, during the week, "the demand has not been so active, and the market has declined to 10½c., with few buyers at this rate. Shippers, generally, do not offer more than 10c., and the inquiry for home use continues light. To-day the market is flat at 10½c. Rough Fat is unchanged. Grease and Whalefoots are quiet."

TOBACCO—The business in this line, during the month of July, Mr. RADER notices thus: "This has been another dull month, caused not only by the usual quietness at this period of the season, as there is some inquiry for certain descriptions, but for the absence of desirable qualities. The stock of old Havana Fillers is considerably reduced, little good left, and but very light additions made during the month. New crop Havana Fillers will be unfit for working until the Fall. Of new crop assorted Havana some very handsome parcels were shown, but on account of excessively high prices but a few lots were sold at 52½c., 70c. and 75c., and the greater bulk exported to Europe. Of new crop Jignani the importations during the last few days have been liberal, but no sales as yet have been effected, the views of holders being 28c., duty paid; and as the Leaf is rather green and not quite suitable for immediate use for our manufacturers, dealers consider that figure beyond reach. The remaining lots of Yara have, all but 50 bales, been taken off the importers' hands at former prices. We have an arrival of about 350 bales of new crop, which, if not too green and moderate in price, will find ready sale. Transactions in domestic Leaf have been very limited; there is some inquiry for Kentucky for export, but the advance in freights has also checked sales of moment. New crop Lugs are held at 3½c.@4½c.; medium, 5c.@5½c.; good, 6c.@7½c., and fine to selected, 8c.@9½c. for cutting, and 10c.@11c. for shipping. In Seed-leaf very little has been doing. The export demand has nearly ceased, unless at still lower prices; and for consumption, the trade are waiting the sampling of larger lots, which will be brought forward during the next month.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in July.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total
Stock J'y 1, '60 hhds.	12,233	1,129	5	1	13,368
Received since	1,701	408	—	—	2,109
Total	13,934	1,537	5	1	15,477
Delivered since	761	103	—	—	864
Stock, Aug. 1, 1860	13,173	1,434	5	1	14,613
Stock, Aug. 1, 1859	11,981	387	—	—	12,368

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock, July 1, 1860—bales	3,184	106	313	838
Received since	2,404	916	159	523
Total	5,588	1,022	472	1,346
Sales to July 31, 1860	3,033	—	81	927
Stock Aug 1, 1860	2,555	1,022	391	419

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 20¾c.@21c., the latter for "E. & D.," ₧ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of July, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The demand during the month of July for fleece and pulled Wool was fair, and the prices ranged fully up to our quotations. Although the dealers have been engaged in receiving and arranging their Wools for the market, and were hardly ready to offer their stock, yet the sales, so far, have been considerable. There is now a good selection of fleece. The stock of pulled Wools has, however, become very small—there is but little left and of new pulling we have mostly lambs and shearlings. Texas Wools have been coming in rapidly, and in much larger quantities than last year. They have met with a ready sale at good prices, and within our quotations. We have perceived an important improvement in quality and condition, and at the same time a remarkable increase of the clip. We have now no doubt of Wool-raising in that state being profitable, and with additional attention it will become more so. California wools have not commenced to arrive; the new clip is reported to be quite large, and we expect soon to be in receipt of the first shipments. Fine foreign Wools—Cape and Mestizo—have been in fair demand at a slight improvement in prices. The stock of Cape wool has become somewhat reduced, while Mestizo remains about the same. The sales during the past month amount to about 1,000 bales of Cape and 400 bales of Mestizo. At the present ruling rates both descriptions are considered cheap. We may, for this reason, look for an advance soon. Medium qualities of foreign wools have been in better request, and been disposed of at firm and somewhat higher prices. We have to notice in them a decided improvement. Low foreigns have met with a ready sale, especially the long kinds for combing, (worsted yarns,) most of which were sold as soon as landed or to arrive. The shorter qualities would have been sold quicker if the holders were not so firm at higher prices. The stock of these descriptions is moderate, and of the long combing the market is bare. The accounts from the principal wool markets on the Continent denote an advance of prices of 10 to 15 per cent., and in some instances even more. In Berlin, the most important one, about seventeen millions of pounds were offered; three quarters of which sold readily within the first two days at the stated advance. On referring to the account of all the other wool fairs we find that the demand had been similar and quick, making it quite apparent that more articles of wool, and many mixed with wool, are used now than at former periods. In England the prices are well sustained—some kinds are higher, and the prospects for the auction of Colonial wools is flattering."

FREIGHTS—Shipowners ask very full rates. Hence, engagements are restricted. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₧ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10½d., in bulk and bags, ₧ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. ₧ bbl.; Grain, 10d. ₧ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 450 hhds. Tobacco, from James' River to Venice, at 40s.; one, 316 tons, and three Br. brigs hence to Cork and a market; Wheat, 10d., in shipper's bags, and a small quantity Flour 3s.; two barks, 344 and 534 tons, to Marseilles, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50; a Br. brig, 210 tons, to Plymouth, E., Wheat 9d., in shipper's bags, and Flour 3s.; a brig to Bristol, E., 9½d. and 2s. 9d.; a schooner, 255 tons, from Malaga to New-York, $8 ₧ ton; a bark, 300 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17, the same price is offered for more; a brig, 240 tons, to a Windward Island, 55c.; a bark, 299 tons, to Remedios and back, Sugar, $6, port charges not paid; a brig, 226 tons, to Matanzas and back, to North side Cuba, in ballast, and back to New-York, $6; one, 330 tons, a schooner, 280 tons, and a Tern. schooner, 298 to North side Cuba and back to New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, Sugar, $5 25@$5 50, and Molasses, $3; ship *Harvey Birch*, 1,480 tons, to Liverpool; ship *Sweepstake*, 1,735 tons, to Melbourne, a bark to River Plate, a Br. brig, 205 tons, to Mediterranean and back, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Aug. 1, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

With no quotable change in prices, the market is more active for all grades. The receipts show an increase over last week. Shipments to Liverpool for the week foot up about 4,000 firkins, and the demand for export continues unabated. We are advising all our Ohio and Western shippers to forward their store-packed Butter now, believing it will bring better prices than at any future time. Fine State Butter is scarce, and realizes our outside figures. The demand for Orange County Pails is rather in excess of the limited receipts, which are readily disposed of. Our figures are unchanged.

Orange County, pails, ₧ lb	18	@	21
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₧ lb	16	@	18
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₧ lb	17	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@	15
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs	16	@	18
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs	12	@	15
Welsh tubs, Fine State	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, Fair State	13	@	15
Western Reserve, fine	—	@	14
Western Reserve, fair	13	@	13½
Ohio, common to good	11	@	12½
Illinois and Indiana	10	@	13
Canada	11	@	15

CHEESE.

The demand is steady and the market maintains its tone and firmness. Receipts moderate. About 7,000 boxes were shipped to England during the week.

Fine State, ₧ lb	10	@	10½
Fair State, ₧ lb	6	@	8
Common State, ₧ lb	3	@	5
Ohio, fine, ₧ lb	8	@	—
Ohio, fair, ₧ lb	4	@	6
Ohio, common, ₧ lb	2	@	4
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₧ lb	10½	@	11
Pineapple, ₧ lb	—	@	13

EGGS.

The discouraging returns for the past month have just caused a decline in receipts, and prices are slightly improved, with a brisk demand. Our quotations are for good Eggs:

State, ₧ dozen	14	@	14½
Ohio, ₧ dozen	13	@	14
Long Island and Jersey, ₧ dozen	14	@	14½

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₧ bushel	$1 00	@	1 25
Medium, new, ₧ bushel	90	@	90
Kidney, ₧ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrow, ₧ bushel	—	@	1 25
Red and China, ₧ bushel	1 50	@	2 00

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are dull, and sales small, at 5c.@5½c. for State. Dried Berries will doubtless rule low; there is no demand as yet.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, ₧ lb	5	@	5½
Dried Apples, Southern, ₧ lb	4½	@	—
Dried Peaches, peeled, ₧ lb	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₧ lb	6	@	9
Cherries, sour, ₧ lb	5	@	8
Currants, black and red, ₧ lb	3½	@	6
Whortleberries, red, ₧ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Raspberries, red, ₧ basket	5	@	6
Raspberries, black-caps, ₧ bushel	4 00	@	—
Blackberries, ₧ bushel	3 00	@	4 00
Peaches, Savannah, ₧ crate	3 00	@	6 00
Peaches, Charleston, ₧ bushel	3 00	@	7 00
Green Apples, Southern, ₧ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Green Apples, Jersey, ₧ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Pears, ₧ bbl	4 00	@	8 00

POULTRY.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Turkeys, ₧ lb	14	@	16
Fowls, ₧ lb	11	@	13
Ducks, tame, ₧ pair	87	@	1 00
Spring Chickens, ₧ pair	37½	@	75

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ₧ lb	12	@	14
Turkeys, ₧ lb	12	@	15
Ducks, ₧ pair	37	@	62
Tame Pigeons, ₧ doz	1 50	@	—

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes, Dykeman, ₧ bbl	1 62	@	1 87½
New Potatoes, Mercers, ₧ bbl	2 25	@	2 37½
New Potatoes, Junes, ₧ bbl	1 62	@	1 75
Onions, new red, ₧ bbl	2 25	@	—
New Onions, white, ₧ 100 bunches	2 50	@	2 75
Beets, new, ₧ 100 bunches	—	@	3 00
Turnips, new, ₧ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Cabbages, ₧ 100	4 00	@	7 00
Cauliflower, ₧ 100	6 00	@	12 00
Squash, ₧ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
Cucumbers, ₧ 100	62	@	75
String Beans, ₧ bunch	50	@	75
Carrots, ₧ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, Long Island, ₧ basket	87	@	—
Watermelons, ₧ 100	12 00	@	15 00
Green Corn, ₧ 100	50	@	87

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1860.

Another full supply of live stock, or, we may say, an over-supply of beef, at least. The high prices of two weeks ago produced quite a stir among the cattle men, and the rush to last week's market knocked prices down a peg. This, however, was not sufficient to keep back the stock, much of that from the far West being then on the way—so that we have had more cattle for sale this week than could be disposed of, except at quite a decline from the prices of one week ago.... Milch cows are selling rather better than last week. Most of the stables were entirely emptied, and ready for the fresh supplies which came in yesterday and to-day.... Veal calves continue to fall off in numbers, but have been of good quality. They have sold rather quicker than last week at 4c.@5c. for ordinary to fair, and 5½c.@6c. for good to prime.... Sheep and Lambs show a larger footing, in numbers, than for any previous week since November of last year. Our quotations of prices remain unchanged.... Hogs have been coming in more freely, but meet quick sales at former rates.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,122	141	690	14,554	5,587
Previous week	4,813	197	931	12,699	3,002
Same w'k last year	4,440	214	617	18,346	4,320
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,956
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 26,094. Total number received the previous week, 21,642, being an increase of 4,452 head, mostly of sheep and hogs.

Of the 5,122 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,124 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 763 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 38 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 32 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 38 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 127 were sold on Sunday. Sales at Bergen Hill were larger than usual, and generally effected at higher prices than obtained to-day at Forty-fourth-street.

Of the 4,124 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 96 head came from New-York, 266 from Indiana, 2,117 from Illinois, 306 from Iowa, 202 from Kentucky, 1,076 from Ohio, 108 from Canada, and 56 from Michigan. Illinois still leads, and Ohio contributes freely this week, while our own State holds back.

The 4,690 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 2,011; Hudson River Railroad, 1,714; Harlem Railroad, 23; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 390; Hudson River Boats, 536; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 213.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The present has been a hard market for drovers, especially such as bought cattle at the West upon the prices obtained two week's ago, and it takes near two weeks before the reports of our markets can reach the far West and bring the cattle here. The result is very much as we anticipated. Such a turn as the market took two weeks ago started up the stock men, and each vied with the other to see who could rush in cattle first and take the benefit of the high prices. From every point within reach of the market, stock was immediately started, and reached here together with large supplies from our own State. Again, many droves were shipped from Western Ohio and Illinois, which did not reach last market, but came in for the present week. By reference to the table of States, it will be seen that over 2,100 bullocks came from Illinois, and more than 1,000 from Ohio. New-York drovers, seeing what turn things were taking, wisely held back, so that less than 100 head were from this State. Well, the market opened, on Tuesday morning, with about 4,000 bullocks in or near the yards, and buyers were not long ignorant of the fact that they could get all the beef they wanted at less than last week's prices. Again, the brokers, many of whom got burned last week, were shy of the fire, and had bought very few of the cattle, so that most of the droves were on commission, and, therefore, had to be sold at some price. There was a fair amount of business done during the first day, most of the sales being ½c.@¾c. lower than one week ago. The cattle did not run good this week, there being but few first-class bullocks, on which the decline was not so marked, as the competition for them was rather animated. But for the large numbers of light, thin, half fed grass steers, cows and heifers, there was little demand, and prices were nominal during the first day, and less than that to-day, some of them selling as low as 6c. Cattle sold, generally, worse to-day than yesterday, as, after some 2,500 had been disposed of on the first day, there were still some 1,600 left. What becomes of them all is a wonder to even butchers themselves. The fruit and vegetable markets are abundantly supplied, and meat bills consequently cut down; but the 5,100 bullocks went somewhere, as the yards were just cleared at night, after a slow, dragging market, with prices about as low as at any time in June.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9½c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c. @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c. @ 8c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 6½c.	6¾c. @ 7¼c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8½c.	7½c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 8c.	8¼c. @ 8½c.

Perhaps half-a-dozen of the finest bullocks brought 9½c ₧ lb. We heard of one or two small sales, on Tuesday, at that figure, to be weighed; but very few animals went at anything over 9c., and quite fair beef was plenty at 8c. The closing figures were quite below our quotations above, and to clean out the yards at the tempting prices cattle were offered at towards night, many butchers took more than a week's supply, and some few lots were taken by State graziers.

Some of the Western drovers complain of the accommodations for forwarding their stock from Toledo to Dunkirk. They say the Central Road urges them to ship that way, and promises boats to forward the stock as fast as it arrives at Toledo, whereas several droves of this week were behind time or divided, causing the owners much loss and inconvenience.

Albany sales were not brisk on Monday last, New-York buyers acting cautiously. Near 1,000 head were taken East.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

GURNEY, PARKER & WALLACE, sold here and at Bergen several lots of cattle. Among them were 109 fairish 6 cwt. Missouri steers, for KENDALL & Co., at 8½c., at Bergen; also, for FOWLER & QUINN, 61 common Illinois steers, of 5¾ cwt., at 8c.; and 56 coarse, rough Illinois cattle, for SUNDERLAND; they varied from 4 cwt. to 9 cwt., and run out at 7½c.@8c.; also, 18 of O. SMITH'S State steers and oxen of various weights, at 7c.@9c.; and 78 fair Illinois steers, for N. WEAVER, rated 6¾ cwt., and run out at 8¼c. here.

S. ULREY had 108 of the Alexander cattle. They were a fine killing lot of 7¾ cwt. Illinois steers, and were taken by buyers of good cattle at 8c.@9¼c. One of the best lots in market.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling 97 fair Illinois steers for J. DALBEY. Rated 8 cwt. and were running out at 8c.@9¼c.; a few yesterday at 9½c., to be weighed. They were very fine steers.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold 94 Illinois steers and oxen, mostly coarse and rough, of 7½ cwt., at about 8½c. on an average.

G. W. BROWN bought 64 common Ohio steers at the yards, which he was retailing at 8c. on 6½ cwt.

C. G. TEED sold 65 good Ohio cattle for J. MOSS, rated 7½ cwt. strong, (owner called them 7¾ cwt.,) and averaged $70 each, showing them a good cut.

T. WHEELER sold 101 Illinois cattle for GEO. REED, rated 7½ cwt., and averaged $65. They were a fair killing lot, with a few coarse bullocks.

J. C. HOAG & BROTHER sold for PHELPS & HOLLINSWORTH 200 common Illinois steers and oxen, of 6 cwt., at 6½c.@8½c. Averaged $45 50 ₧ head. Mr. HOAG calls this the hardest market of the season for common cattle.

STILES & DAWSON sold 19 Ohio mixed steers heifers, &c., for EVANS—small grass cattle of 4½ cwt. to 6 cwt., and brought 7c.@8c. And 19 State grass steers and heifers with a few oxen, ranging from 4 cwt. to 8 cwt., which brought 7c.@8c. Also, for JOHNSON, 18 Ohio steers of very good quality, from 5½ cwt. to 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c. A portion of these were sold at Bergen.

W. FLORENCE was giving away a lot of cattle, as he called it. They were 77 good fat Ohio cattle for J. PARCELLS, rated 7½ cwt., and were running out at 8c.@9c. Also, at Bergen and here, 62 Ohio steers for D. NETHERY, good 7 cwt., which also brought 8c.@9c.

T. BLOOMER was selling 55 good 7½ cwt. Ohio steers for T. C. EASTMAN. They went off slowly at 8c.@9c.

WHITE & SON run out 168 good Ohio cattle for H. R. SMITH & Co. Home weight 16 cwt., and sold slowly at 8c.

D. G. CULVER had 63 good fair Kentucky cattle, for GOFF. Rated 7¼ cwt., and averaged $64 each.

MILLER & HUGHES sold, here and at Bergen, 49 head good Illinois steers, for BARBER, BROWN & Co., rated 6¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c. And 19 Ohio steers, cows, &c., for S. W. PAINE; uneven weights, rough and coarse, and run out at $34 each, or say 7½c. Also, for H. R. ELLIOTT, 36 common light Illinois grass steers, of say 5 cwt., at $38 each upon an average.

D. BARBER sold for O. CONNOR 60 pretty good Ohio steers of 7½ cwt., which brought 8c.@9c., with a few at 9½c.

H. BARBER sold, on his own account, 68 fair light cattle, of 6¼ cwt., at 8c.@9c. They were reputed from Ohio.

HURD & CARY sold 70 head of fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers for ALEXANDER & MORTON at 7½c.@9c.

T. GILLIS sold, on his own account, 77 pretty good Ohio and Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt., at an average of $53 each.

C. W. CONGER sold 64 head of common Indiana steers for D. CLARK. Rated 6½ cwt., and run out at 8c. Also, on his own account, 45 good Kentucky cattle, bought of J. T. WARE at Albany. Rated 8¾ cwt., and retailed here at 9c., which shows them of first quality.

MILCH COWS.

These were all disposed of last week, but fresh supplies came in yesterday and to-day, so that the pens in Sixth-street were filled this morning. There is a little more inquiry for good cows, but prices are no better, ranging at $25@$30 for common to fair; $35@$45 for good cows; and $50@$75 for extra and fancy animals.

VEAL CALVES.

These are in less supply, but are of good quality and heavy. They sold rather quicker, but at scarcely better prices, 6c being considered the top of the market, except for a very few very fine ones. Good veals were sold at 5c.@5½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts are larger than at any time since November 15 of last year. They have been selling well during the week, even better than our former figures showed, but to-day prices are about as last week, being equivalent to 4c.@4½c. ₧ lb., live weight, for medium to fair sheep, and 5c. for extras. Lambs bring 6c.@6½c., with a few of the best at 7c.

BROWNING reports the large number of 6,897 sheep and lambs received at his Sixth-street market during the past week. These were: 2,884 from New-York, brought in—34 by J. Thomas; 237 by S. Brown; 64 by D. Lewis; 109 by R. L. Bamber; 235 by L. Miller, 428, R. McGraw; 233, P. Kilmer; 233, J. S. Lanswell; 75, J. Murphy; 100, Hallett & Mills; 196, J. J. Plattner; 197, J. W. Powers; 205, D. Poncher; 217, E. H. Bogart; 20, J. C. Allen; 200, G. Babcock; 52, E. Barnes; 49, J. Rodman. From Indiana—542. From Ohio—1,974, brought in 394 by J. Simons; 222 by Saries & Sweeney; 199 by R. McGraw; 405 by F. Freese; 381, E. H. Bogart; 167, A. S. Keim; 200, B. Hedges. From New-Jersey—646 brought in, 56 by D. S. Cramer; 66, G. B. Holcomb; 14, W. Weller; 10, J. G. Schomp; 160, A. Robbins; 70, O. Kline; 30, R. Bellis; 21, Agar & Lindeberry; 13, J. D. Scudder; 40, P. A. Bloom; 85, L. Bellis; 81, Z. Osmun. From Pennsylvania—587 brought in, 279 by S. Hyatt; 195 by W. A. Larne; 113, W. A. Rhodes. From Maryland—174 by T. Alborn.

A few of the sheep brokers' sales were as follows:

BELLIS & KENT report the following sales:

Sheep and Lambs.	State.	Owners.	Amounts.
146	Penn.	A. C. Miller	$321 00
158	Penn.	Reed & Anderson	361 25
279	Penn.	S. Haight	597 25
113	Penn.	W. A. Rhodes	309 00
195	Penn.	W. A. Larne	568 62
Sheep.			
405	Ohio	F. S. Freeze	1,465 13
167	Ohio	A. S. Reim	567 37
162	Indiana	W. B. Felt	608 12
Lambs.			
14	New-York	W. Weller	52 50
66	New-Jersey	G. B. Holcombe	255 25
85	New-Jersey	L. Bellis	352 50
40	New-Jersey	P. A. Bloom	150 00
21	New-Jersey	Apgar & Lindeberry	81 00
1,811			$5,857 00

Which was an average of $3 15 each. Some of these were quite poor, especially the second lot of 158.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

109 sheep & lambs	$462 62	112 sheep	$401 63
206 sheep & lambs	758 50	180 sheep	688 00
223 sheep	823 50	34 lambs	108 25
198 sheep	643 24	45 lambs	166 62
75 sheep	218 00	39 lambs	127 12
Total	1221		$4,4?7 48

Or an average $3 62 ₧ head.

R. H. HUME sold 2,211 sheep and lambs for $8,103 05, averaging $3 61 each.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of 559 head at $3 54 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received the following lots at their Sixth-street Market during the week: From New-York, 1,201, by R. McGraw; 103, R. J. Bamber; 11, J. Budd; 23, G. Conklin; 72, J. Loomis; 160, L. Hagadore & Co.; 37, C. Henry; 46, W. Van Allen; 42, J. Dumond & Co.; 41, J. Halsted; 59, J. G. Reynolds; 80, H. Philips; 57, J. Miller; 68, S. Beckwith. From New-Jersey: 15, by J. Stillwell; 15, R. White. From Ohio: 183, by M. Baker. From Michigan: 197 by Sherman & Bloomer; 188, M. Henry, and 199 by J. Watt. Total, 2,767.

Sales were made as follows:

322 sheep & lambs	$1,404 11	160 sheep & lambs	$598 62
109 sheep & lambs	337 75	312 sheep & lambs	1,279 63
50 sheep & lambs	187 50	42 sheep & lambs	61 50
199 sheep & lambs	731 75	72 sheep & lambs	270 00
103 sheep & lambs	363 87	46 sheep & lambs	159 50
11 sheep & lambs	36 50	42 sheep & lambs	120 75
123 sheep & lambs	429 80	30 sheep & lambs	90 00
183 sheep & lambs	710 62	68 sheep & lambs	226 50
72 sheep & lambs	196 86	80 sheep & lambs	280 00
197 sheep & lambs	648 00	15 sheep & lambs	63 00
188 sheep & lambs	705 51	15 sheep & lambs	66 00
Total	2,439		$8,95 777

ALBERTON received 1,411 sheep and lambs, and CHAMBERLAIN reports 3,569 for the week just ended.

SWINE.

Hogs have come in more freely, but the demand keeps fully up to the supply, and we cannot alter the figures of last week materially.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn hogs—prime	6¾c.@6¾c.	8½c.@8¾c.
Corn hogs—medium	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¾c.@8¾c.
Corn hogs—light and fat	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¾c.@9c.
Still hogs	6¾c.@6¾c.	7½c.@8c.

Market same as last week. Hogs selling as fast as they arrive, prices favoring the seller.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables 410 horses at the beginning of the week. First class horses were in limited demand. Three coach teams were sold at $650 to $800 per team. The supply is light. A few good road and business horses changed hands at $200@$225 each. Saddle horses have been partially neglected. Cart and draught horses have been selling slowly at $150 to $200 each. One pair from Canada, weighing 3,100 lbs. the pair, brought $550. Canadian ponies have been in good request at $80 to $110 each, or $225 per pair. Omnibus and railroad horses have been inquired for at $85 to $110 each. The total sales of horses, this week, amount to 161 head, of which there were sold at Chamberlin's 51, Post & Nichols 22, J. Carpenter 16, J. O. Taylor 8, Straus & Dalman 8, Coons 6.

Low-priced horses constituted seven-eighths of the sales. The arrivals during the week have been about equal to the sales, leaving 403 head on hand unsold this evening.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known, delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish*, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JESSE WILSON, who has been missing since 1843. It is said that he was seen in 1853 driving stage from the Yellow Springs to Phoenixville. Please direct to his sister, A. E. WILSON, No. 344 7th-av., New-York, or to CALEB GREEN.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th av.)
Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class Boarding and Day School will recommence its regular sessions Sept. 10. Twenty three years of uniform success in the same community, an able corps of well furnished teachers, and untiring, persevering energy, are our guarantees for the future. Circulars forwarded.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A FAMILY OF THE highest respectability, residing in a healthy and fashionable part of this City, wish to receive four young ladies to educate with their own daughters. The course of instruction, conducted by a European lady of the highest standing and attainments, will comprise a thorough English education, drawing, French, German and Italian, (practically taught,) the harp and piano. To a mother's watchful care and religious and moral influence, will be added every home comfort. Direct C. M. L., Box No. 2,712 Post-office, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Fall Term opens September 24th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $250 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge except for music, modern languages, latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial Boarding School, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Call on Principal, BANNISTER, at the International Hotel, Broadway, before noon, each day, for further information.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT
Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

A CARD.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 321 and 923 Broadway. A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher. WM. C. BRYANT.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORCESTER'S
ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY,
ILLUSTRATED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH THOUSAND IN PRESS.

THE EXECUTIVE PRINTING, THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

TO CONFORM IN ORTHOGRAPHY TO
WORCESTER'S QUARTO.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH CERTIFICATES OF
JOHN HEART, Esq., Superintendent Pub Printing.
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, Clerk H. R. U. S.
JOS. MATTINGLY, Esq., Foreman Congress'nal Globe.
Col. W. HICKEY, Chief Clerk Senate U. S.
JOHN C. FITZPATRICK, Clerk Acc'ts Senate U. S.
B. G. DANIELS, Esq., Clerk Acc'ts. H. R.
Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS, Com. Patents.
WM. E. JILLSON, Esq., Librarian Patent Office.
Prof. JOS. HENRY, Sec. Smithsonian Institute.

WORCESTERIAN ORTHOGRAPHY IN THE U. S. SENATE.—In a recent discussion in the Senate, of the bill to carry into effect the treaties between the United States and Siam, China, Japan, Persia and other countries, the following orthographical amendments were made, as reported in the Washington *Globe*:

Mr. BAYARD—There are some amendments, which are merely formal, that I desire to make, at a suggestion of the Department. In line six, section twenty one, I move to strike out the words "of the Sublime Porte," and insert the word "Ottoman" between the words "the" and "dominions," it is a different mode of description. It is considered better and more effective.

The Presiding Officer—If there be no objection, that modification will be made.

Mr. BAYARD—I have another amendment; wherever the word "offense" is spelt with an "s," instead of a "c," to strike out the "s" and insert "c," because it is an offense against the English language to spell it in that way. [Laughter.]

The Presiding Officer—That modification will be made.

Mr. BAYARD—I move also, in the fourteenth line of the twenty eighth section, to strike out the second "e" in the word "employee."

The Presiding Officer—It will be so modified.

Mr. BAYARD—I have one other formal amendment which is essential. It is, in the ninth line of the first section to insert the word "invested," instead of "vested."

The Presiding Officer—That change will be made.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. It was read a third time, and passed.

OPINIONS IN ENGLAND.
From the London Literary Gazette, Feb. 11, 1860.

The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY as the acknowledged standard of reference among the scholars of England and America.

Letters of similar purport have been received from the following eminent English philologers, viz.: Charles Richardson, the venerable author of *Richardson's Dictionary*; Herbert Coleridge, Secretary Philological Society; Richard C. Trench, B. H. Smart, and also from Rev. Dr. Bosworth, Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford University, who says:

"In short, it is the most complete and practical, *the very best*, as well as the cheapest, English dictionary that I know; and I have, therefore, no doubt of its success."

Prof. W. Whitwell, D. D., Master Trinity College, Cambridge, England, says:

"The *Dictionary* is more complete and exact than any of its predecessors."

H. R. H. Prince Albert in an autograph letter addressed to Hon. Edward Everett, dated Buckingham Palace May 9, 1860, writes:

"MY DEAR MR. EVERETT: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the very handsome copy of *Dr. Worcester's Dictionary*, which you have been good enough to send me, and I must beg of you also to assure the publishers that I am very sensible of the kind feeling which they manifested toward me. It is very gratifying to see that the parent language receives such valuable aid for its development, and the preservation of its purity, in your country."

Several attempts have been made by interested parties to institute a comparison between Webster's Dictionary and Worcester's Royal Quarto, all of which have signally failed. Webster's Dictionary was a good work for its day and generation; and the much talked of new edition is printed *on the old plates*, with some additions.—Worcester's Dictionary is *a new work—a correct record of the use and meaning of the English Language at the present time.* It is vastly superior to Webster's Dictionary in every particular; and it is so admitted by the literary men, both of England and America.

The work has been introduced into the Public Schools of Boston, Providence, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and other principal places, by votes of the several Boards of Education.

SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON,
No. 131 Washington-st., Boston.
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Count GUROWSKI
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The work treats of Slavery as a distinctive social disease, in all times and nations; beginning with slavery among the ancient Egyptians down to the Russians. This work is the result of extensive research, and will be found of great interest to the masses and invaluable to Republican speakers and writers.
Single copies sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price.
Address A. B. BURDICK, Publisher,
No. 115 Nassau st., New-York.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE the services of a French Gentleman or Lady, (Parisian,) in a Female Institute in Pennsylvania, fully competent to teach French and Music on the piano. The person must be able to play and sing in a finished manner. Any one meeting these requirements may address PRINCIPAL, care of Hubbard & Burgess, Nos. 73 Reade and 39 Church sts., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM A Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as Governess in an agreeable family or in some public institution. Is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 1,067 Broadway, New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN ITALIAN OR French gentleman, to teach vocal and instrumental music and the French language, in a select school, not far from New-York. None but a superior musician, with best of references need apply. Address A. L. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TEACHERS OF PIANO, GUITAR AND Singing, for the South. Also superior teachers of oil painting and French. One of oil painting and embroidery. Good salaries. Call at No. 24 Bible House, or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, Box No. 2,371 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD THE advantage of European travel and study, wishes to give instruction in French, classics, history and belles-lettres; references of the highest character. Address A. X. P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian in the English department of a boy's boarding school. Also, a French teacher—a native of France. Both must be unmarried gentlemen. Address Box No. 62 Sing Sing, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING FROM NO. 26 ST. MARK'S-place, through Astor-place and Broadway, to the New-York Hotel, a gold DROP CHAIN, with key, seal and locket attached. Any one returning the same to No. 26 St. Mark's-place, or No. 104 Duane-st., will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, A small pocket CASE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 72 Lexington-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

E. W. CONKLING & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ELOPEMENT—LA FETE CHAMPETRE—MAGIC TRUMPET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOODLES—YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ARTISAN OF LYONS—JEAN REMY—STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Special Correspondent at Palermo writes us that the existence of a secret treaty between France and Piedmont has been discovered by GARIBALDI. By the terms of this treaty Piedmont will be allowed to annex the two Sicilies; but she must not touch Umbria and the Marches unless the populations first revolt, in which case these also may be annexed. As to Venice, Piedmont may win her from Austria if she can, but she must not count on aid from France. In return for all this, Piedmont is to relinquish to France the islands of Sardinia and Elba, and make other territorial grants. This treaty is alleged to be already signed, as truly as was that of Plombières, which surrendered Savoy and Nice to France.

Our Bermuda correspondent states that the *Virginian*, the vessel recently detained there by the Admiralty Court on suspicion of being a slaver, still remains, awaiting the action both of the Court and of the vessel's owners in New-York. The House of Assembly of Bermuda was engaged in the consideration of a Census bill. A new Tariff bill had been passed, but its provisions differed very little from those of the previously-existing law. The crop of Indian corn throughout the islands is reported to be very heavy.

An organized band of kidnappers is at the present time keeping the colored population of Kansas in constant alarm. Their victims are selected principally from among the Arkansas exiles, who a few years since were driven from that State and took up their abode in Kansas. Their free papers are taken from them by the kidnappers and destroyed, and they are then coerced into the admission that they are runaway slaves, when they are taken into Missouri and sold for a more Southern market. Very little effort apparently is made to stop these nefarious operations.

The *Great Eastern* excursion terminated yesterday very successfully, so far as regarded the performances of the ship, but in all other respects very unfortunately. The British Directors having taken the whole matter into their own hands, contrived to mismanage it into a complete failure. Many passengers left the vessel at Cape May, preferring to test the tender mercies of New-Jersey to any further experience of the absolute famine and thirst which seem to have reigned throughout the greater part of the great ship.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Illinois*, from Southampton on the 18th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated.

The State Convention of the Young Democracy at Saratoga closed its labors yesterday. The resolutions adopted declare emphatically in favor of DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty. It was also resolved to hold a mass meeting at Albany on the 26th of September.

The followers of the Union nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency—BELL and EVERETT—had a mass meeting in Concert Hall at Newark, N. J., last evening. About a thousand people were present, including delegations from Jersey City and New-York. Hon. SILAS CONDIT presided, and speeches were made by Hon. PETER J. CLARK, JACOB BROOME, ERASTUS BROOKS, and others. A peculiarly novel effect was created throughout the evening by the ringing of a large number of small bells in connection with the cheers and other demonstrations of applause.

The Assembly District Conventions of the National Democracy (BRECKINRIDGE and LANE) met last evening, and nominated delegates to attend the State Convention which meets at Syracuse on the 7th inst. We publish the list elsewhere.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and rid their minutes of much unimportant business. The Comptroller's report, asking for additional appropriations, (the same as sent to the Board of Aldermen,) among them $105,000 for the Japanese reception, occasioned some discussion, but was laid over until Friday. The Board concurred to purchase two lots in Madison-street for $15,000, which Councilman DECKER assured them could be purchased for $9,000. Where the other six thousand goes to is not yet officially declared. They meet again on Friday evening, when the Japanese bill will come up for final action.

The Emmet Guard of New-Haven were reviewed by the Mayor yesterday, in front of the City Hall, after which they dined in company with their hosts, the Irish Fusileers, at the Westchester House. They attended Niblo's Garden in the afternoon, and in the evening visited Wallack's Theatre. They will visit the Central Park to-day, and return to New-Haven this evening.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of British West India Emancipation was celebrated by the Colored Men's Republican Club yesterday at Myrtle Park, Brooklyn. About four hundred persons attended and spent the day in listening to speeches and music, and in dancing and other recreations.

In the Stock Market, yesterday, there was a fresh rise of 2 ⅌ cent. in the Western shares and 1 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, the speculation taking an irregular turn at the Second Board, but ultimately closing firm for almost all descriptions of Railway shares and bonds.

Flour was in more demand, at somewhat firmer prices. Wheat was in fair request at rising rates. Corn was moderately dealt in at irregular figures. Cotton, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice, Hemp, Hides, Metals, Spices, and Tobacco were quiet. Coffee, Hops, oak-tanned Sole Leather, and Whisky, were freely sought after. The principal kinds of Oils attracted considerable attention. Provisions were inquired for; Pork and Lard were firmer; and Beef was steady. Sugars were depressed. Other branches of trade presented no really new features. There were 464 vessels of all classes in port.

The live stock markets have been well supplied with the various kinds of meat during the week, the total of all kinds being 26,094, or 4,452 more than last week.... At the great cattle market held at Forty-fourth street on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, there were offered 4,124 beeves after 1,000 head had been sold elsewhere during the week. This large number caused a decline of nearly ½c. in the prices, and it was only with much difficulty that all the animals were disposed of.... Milch cows remain unchanged in price and demand.... Veals are not as plenty, but do not bring any more money.... Sheep and lambs are offered freely, and sell readily. Receipts have been larger than during any previous week for this year... Hogs come in more freely, and sell as fast as they arrive at former quotations.

Cruelty on Board American Ships.

English journals delight in recurring to the cruelties practiced on board American ships. Their denunciations are vehement and virtuous. They give marked prominence to every petty squabble that occurs between officers and men in British ports, and allude to our mercantile marine in deplorable terms, as though it were an instrument devised for the torture of suffering seamen, and only to be surpassed by the Inquisition or the *régime* of a Neapolitan prison.

We republished yesterday, from the London *Times*, one of these stereotyped stories, in which the writer tries to make out a case of unparalleled cruelty. He begins by lamenting "the acts of brutality which it becomes the disagreeable duty of the Press to record." The vessel in question was the *Connecticut*, and the crew, just shipped, were a curious mixture of Americans, English, Swedes, Belgians, Russians, Dutch and French. It is not reported that a South Sea Islander was among them, but "one Finlander" stands recorded on the ship's articles. The description of the "row" between the officers and their crew is drawn out with many words, from which it would appear that the crowning act of cruelty was perpetrated by the third mate, who is alleged "to have struck one of the Dutchmen with his fist, and taken the skin off his nose." In justice to the Captain of the *Connecticut*, it is admitted that the third mate was promptly discharged for barbarously skinning a fellow-creature's nose; but there was nothing in the whole account to make a parade about, or put prominently forward as "a shocking case of brutality and cowardice."

Undoubtedly there have been and will be on board American ships many instances of cruelty that call for the interference of the law and the punishment of the offender. But these are exceptional cases for which it is manifestly unjust and unfair to assail the entire American mercantile marine. Any one acquainted with the subject knows that English captains abuse their authority quite as frequently as American captains.

If proof were needed that the officers of our merchant marine are generally men of humanity, respectability and intelligence, it may be found in the fact that sailors from all nations flock to our flag, and that thousands of Englishmen prefer our service to their own. It is this that prompts the English Press to magnify the cases of cruelty that have occurred on board American vessels. They give prominence to these stories in order to deter English and foreign seamen from shipping in British ports with American captains; and, according to recent accounts, their representations appear to have had some effect.

That the rights of seamen should be jealously guarded, all are prepared to admit. But it must also be taken into consideration that the captain of a vessel is in a trying and responsible position, and that, even in a case of great apparent cruelty, his side of the story may materially change the meaning of Jack's complaint. A captain is seldom able to select his own crew. He picks them up, as they come, from the slums and suburbs of a large city; and it would be strange, indeed, if model seamen always fell to his lot. Out at sea he is not able to exchange a bad hand for a good one, and cannot afford to put even a mutineer in irons. The safety of the ship requires that every man on board should do his duty, and if he refuses to do it, and persists in refusing, he must be compelled to do it, and in a way that can be made to appear very like cruelty to easy-going people at home.

The Great Eastern and Her Enemies.

The story of the *Great Eastern* steamer is a kind of providential consolation offered to the ruling classes of Great Britain. From the hour when the hammers first rung upon her iron ribs at Blackwall, to that in which she, yesterday released from her foul and steaming decks the last squad of hot and angry "excursionists," returning thirsty and unwashed from a "day of pleasure" at Cape May, the great work of RUSSELL and BRUNEL has been under the charge of the substantial British citizen. Four years ago, when the soldiers of VICTORIA were dying like sheep in the trenches of Inkerman, through lack of the food and the garments which were rotting at the same moment on shipboard in the roadsteads of Balaklava, the substantial British citizen, reading of these horrors in the brilliant columns of the *Times*, shuddered with indignation at the incapacity of the peerage, and the reckless stupidity of the gilded British aristocrat. The circumlocution office became a name of scorn, and red tape a symbol of all that is effete, imbecile and worthless in the administration of human affairs. Then the world was given to understand that, if the management of England's public business were but taken from the white-handed, sarcastic talkers of the Clubs, and conferred upon the energetic actors of the City, all would go well once more in merry Britain. There would be no more men perishing in the surgeon's hands while the surgeon's stores were wasting a hundred miles away, no more Lord Cardigan charges of cavalry; no more *Prince* steamers.

The *Great Eastern* was to be a sermon in iron on this pregnant text. The middle classes of England came forward to make the thought a solid and possible reality; the middle classes of England carried the enterprise sturdily on through good and evil report, pouring out money like water, and sending forward fresh men constantly to fill the places of those whose faith failed them, or whose spirits died down in the long probation of the ship's slow building. The middle classes of England manage to-day the interests represented in the completed work, and control the immediate fortunes of a monument which has already taken its place in history for all time to come. How have they fulfilled, in this high trust, this assurance of themselves and of their manhood which they were so swift to give the world four short years ago? The record of the great ship's business affairs is one long story, half sad and half ridiculous, of incompetence, folly, rashness, and stupidity. No peer, no patrician, no veteran of the circumlocution office, no hereditary statesman born in the sublimest redness of red tape, can have anything to teach of the noble art of "How not to do it," to the simple plebeians who have thus far planned and controlled the commercial destinies of this great popular enterprise. The "excursion" which yesterday ended in the Harbor of New-York, may challenge comparison with anything in the annals of Downing-street.

This excursion, be it noted, was the first attempt of the managers of the *Great Eastern* to test the financial possibilities of their stupendous property. No man can blame them for showing any reasonable degree of anxiety to settle this question as soon and as favorably as possible. If St. Peter's Church were the property of a corporation, or if Niagara were the sole estate of a respectable family, it would be quite too much for the rest of mankind to insist that for the sake of the sublimity of the property, the proprietors should resign themselves quietly to starve amid its splendors. Still less have we a right to expect that the good people who hold stock in the giant ship should be willing to have her "eat her head off" for the pleasure and instruction of their fellow-creatures. We admit, therefore, a certain fitness of things in the attempt of our British visitors to try how far their vast vessel might be made remunerative before leaving our shores. Every American admits this, so frankly and generously, indeed, that we have all acquiesced in the virtual violation of our coasting laws, and allowed our guests to ply for fares between the seaports of our own dominions. Nay more, though it was known that the Admiralty of Great Britain had limited the passenger-capacity of the *Great Eastern* for the present to something over 600 persons, no one objected to her offering to convey more than twice that number of passengers to and fro between New-York and one of the great watering-places. We were all of us ready and eager to enjoy the pleasures of such a trip, and not at all concerned at the prospect of paying roundly for the privilege.

Here were assembled all the elements of an easy commercial success. Indeed, it was not easy to see how a failure, in such a case, could be compassed. It needed only a small expenditure of money and of thought in making the great ship clean to the eye and pleasant to the sense; in developing or rather in not obstructing her marvelous capacities for comfort and convenience; in consulting the peculiar tastes and temper of a people more lavish of money and more easily disposed to be pleased by far than any class whatever of their own countrymen, to have made the Directors of the *Great Eastern* Company happy in the consciousness that they had at once handsomely replenished their coffers and extended the reputation of their splendid ship. What no one else, perhaps, would have ventured to attempt, they have achieved. It is the virtually unanimous testimony of their passengers of Monday, that under their supervision the most comfortable vessel in the world was converted into a sort of middle-passage schooner; that by their arrangements money was made useless to secure all it commonly commands, and that the popular enthusiasm which had been growing up on this side of the Atlantic into a breeze of good-will and prosperity to waft the *Great Eastern* proudly and hopefully home again, has been dispelled or chilled into a shower of disgust.

We congratulate them on their fresh contribution to the equanimity of the House of Lords, and to the self-satisfaction of the "born Ministers" of her Britannic Majesty's realm.

The Pope's Irish Brigade.

We are not much surprised to see that many of the young and ardent Irishmen who went forth in the spirit of the old crusade to do battle for the Pope, are described as already weary of their new service and eager to return. There can be but little romance for men whose fathers had but just, after tedious years of struggle, attained their own emancipation, in leaving their country to aid another sovereign in maintaining his subjects in that oppression from which they themselves have so lately emerged.

The sovereign who at this moment has arrived at the utmost point of maladministration, and the discontent of whose subjects has reached a permanent boiling heat, is His Holiness the Pope. The entire Romagna is in a frenzy of disaffection, and the citizens have been goaded to this by the want of even the commonest virtues of despotic governments. There is neither justice to be found, nor a possibility of following out that development of trade taking place in other parts of Italy. There never existed a Government of such monstrous stupidity as this same Government of the Pope. The chief of the spiritual concerns of the four great countries of Christendom cannot manage his own temporal affairs with even the wisdom of a child.

The Pope of to-day is more ADRIAN than LEO, of honest intention but monkish wisdom, and as little able to cope with the growing spirit of the age, and even of Catholicism, as the tutor of CHARLES. The very small spiritual superiority left to the Pope by Catholic States can no longer, indeed, be difficult for his Holiness to wield. His embarrassments arise from the heavy burden of being a temporal sovereign without lights, means, aids, or capacities for governing as the world now requires to be governed. Trembling before his oppressed, indignant and disaffected subjects, the Pope can but hold forth suppliant hands to the other European powers to keep him on his throne. This lays the Pope, in spiritual affairs, at their feet, and utterly destroys and nullifies that independence, for the sake of which he was gifted with temporal sovereignty, and which is the only excuse for his maintaining it. The source of his former strength is now the source of his bondage. His temporal rule has become an impracticability and an anachronism. And the sooner his Irish brigade becomes disbanded, and, in the spirit of their old battle-cry, "Ireland for the Irish," leaves Rome to the Romans, the better will it be for the consistency and character of their own country and the advancement of that national self-government which is fast gathering in all Italy in its grasp.

A Circle Squared.

From a correspondence printed in the New-Orleans papers, it seems that immense and recondite organization, the Knighthood of the Golden Circle, has offered its services to the Liberal Government of Mexico, and that they have been declined. Indeed, the mere suggestion of such aid seems to have thrown President JUAREZ into the utmost consternation. Not only does he pronounce in emphatic terms against this specific tender, but he declares the indisposition of his Government to avail itself of any offers of the kind originating with Free Companies gathered in the United States, and hints broadly that the apparent friendship of that modern Jason, Gen. BICKLEY, is really a suggestion of the Reactionary adversary at the City of Mexico, eager to lead the progressives into temptation, and thence to ruin. Whether there be justice or not in this suspicion it is unsafe to conjecture; but very surely no more serious *faux pas* could be committed by either of the actual parties in Mexico, than to court the aid of American condottieri. So long as the ranks of either hostile army can be recruited by individual enlistments, or by the tender of commissions to foreign leaders of ability, there is no hazard of arousing and alarming national prejudices. Much of the actual strength of the Liberal forces is thus obtained. But in the employment of foreign mercenaries upon the Bickleian plan, a cry is at once furnished to the opposite party, who would not fail to rally a people so peculiarly jealous of their nationality in hostility to the traitors who proposed to level the musket of the stranger at the heart of their countrymen. The career of WALKER in Nicaragua is too recent to be forgotten. That hero, with his band of ragmuffins and cut-throats, was invited by the confiding Liberals of the Central American State, to aid them in much the same sort of a struggle with Conservatism. He went, and served, and conquered. There was no strength in Spanish-American character, or courage to enable the people to resist his ambitious advances. They sank collapsed at his feet. The spectacle, so full of warning, is fresh in the recollection of the Mexican people, who watched the struggle with an interest naturally profound because sympathetic. No existing party would therefore venture to repeat an experiment thus obviously big with peril.

And it may now be asked, is this the upshot of the Golden Circular programme? After months of indefatigable recruiting and collecting, productive of large treasure, and fifty thousand men pledged to a career of conquest Heaven knows where! with promises of impossible rewards, such as repaid the followers of CORTEZ or ALBUQUERQUE, with these flourishing engagements as capital, has the brilliant promise of the speculation resulted in a proffer of service to a Mexican faction which a modicum of foreknowledge must have proved to have been in no position to accept such assistance. The truth is, the suspicion so long current of the integrity of those who devised and enrolled this preposterous league must gather great strength from the lame conclusion to which it has now apparently arrived. Should this really be the last act of the drama, the last scene will properly be for BICKLEY and his immediate followers to divide the plunder before the eyes of their subordinate knights errant, and demonstrate that a circle, if golden, is no appropriate symbol of eternity, in that it has a palpable end. The deluded will get each a pennyworth of experience for his vanished dollars.

Emigration to Jamaica.

The opening of steam communication between New-York and Jamaica has revived a hope, long entertained by the planters of the island, that large numbers of our colored population could be induced to emigrate to the West Indies. The subject seems to have attracted attention in this country, for we have received several communications from parties inclined to emigrate, asking for advice and information. We have already expressed an opinion in regard to this matter. The British West Indies are capable of sustaining tenfold their present population. They appear to be a natural home for the colored races; their resources are great and yet undeveloped; their climate is tropical, but not unhealthy; they have the advantage of a free Government; and their laws are equally and justly administered. But the principal class of immigrants needed in Jamaica—the only class asked for by the planters—are day-laborers, and a day-laborer cannot earn as much there as he can here. He has, it is true, certain political advantages which many colored people may think more than an equivalent for high wages. This, however, is a point which every man must decide for himself.

The inducements held out to immigrant laborers by Jamaica proprietors, were published in our impression of yesterday. Their offer includes a free passage and a rate of wages varying from sixty to twenty-five cents per day. But colored laborers will hesitate before they leave their American homes on the strength of an offer as vague and unsubstantial as this. They require some stronger guarantee of good faith than the *ipse dixit* of a Jamaica Planter. The landed proprietors of that island are known to be exceedingly impoverished, and emigrants who have heretofore gone from this country to Jamaica, have not realized the fair promises held out to them. Colored people possessed of a small capital, would undoubtedly prosper in the West Indies. Land there is wonderfully fertile, and can be purchased for a nominal sum; living is cheap, and important articles of commerce are indigenous to the soil. The creoles of Jamaica, whose agricultural knowledge is of the rudest kind, contrive to live very well on their small plots of ground, and to save money besides. Many of our colored population, with far more education and experience, would doubtless do much better. But the laborer, pure and simple, does not belong to this class. If he accepts a free passage, he must indenture himself to a planter for two or three years, and the remuneration that he will receive for his work will not certainly be more than he could comfortably earn at home.

Unless the planters of Jamaica are more liberal in their terms, and unless some pledge of their fulfilment is given by the Colonial Government, no large numbers of our free colored population will be prevailed upon to emigrate to the Island.

The Galway Line of Steamers.

The men possessed of the secret of making gold, whether as some ages ago, passing by the name of alchemists, or in the present day of railway and steam directors, have in all times found some difficulty in procuring the apparatus. It is with them, as with St. Denis without his head—in the first step all the cost lies. They know how to make tons of gold, but they must have a little somewhat to begin with. This appears to have been the great difficulty with a brace of gentlemen, Mr. LEVER and Mr. O'MALLEY IRWIN, who, from the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Steam Contracts, seem to have been the great founders of the Galway steam line. Neither of them seem to have been troubled with much funds, but they were both men of vast enterprise. All they wanted was something to work on, and they selected, unfortunately, we fear for herself—Galway. The port was one endowed with great natural advantages, had been favorably reported as a station, and was looked on with a pardonable enthusiasm by its inhabitants as destined to be one day the great entrepot of the commerce of the two worlds. So Galway was selected. Mr. LEVER contributed a few old steamers which the close of the Crimean war had thrown out of work, and which were mortgaged to their full value, or hired by the trip. Mr. O'MALLEY IRWIN contributed his influence.

The story of what this influence consisted of, is perhaps one of the pleasantest pieces of gossip a Parliamentary paper has ever produced. The story of the young English snob who claimed acquaintance with GEORGE the Fourth, when Prince of Wales, because he had one day in Regent-street said "D—n you, get out of my way," is not more intensely ridiculous than the fragile circumstances which this Irish originator magnified into influence, and for which he claimed ten thousand pounds. He had "influence" with Lord DERBY, which when pressed to define amounted to his having one morning lain in wait at the corner of Downing-street and walked alongside of his Lordship down to the House of Peers. With the Marquis of Downshire, who appears to be an easy, affable personage, he had once shaken hands; and with Mr. GREGORY, who, having been recently over here, was naturally still more democratic in his tastes, he had a long walk, and several pleasant conversations.

Between Mr. LEVER's boats and Mr. IRWIN's "influence," however, the line was established, and the Government induced to grant it a good subsidy. But, unhappily, just at the moment when the project looked the best, and the brass was about being turned into gold in the crucible of the alchemist, this line, with the finest prospects if properly managed, was sold, and the subsidy transferred to another Company.

The British Government, we are happy to find, is not prepared to sanction this transfer. But we fear the Company, already in difficulties, will never be able, under the increased pressure which the recent exposures must bring, to maintain the line. Galway was never accused of being overburdened with money, but it now finds itself shorn of that prestige which hitherto has carried it along.

In this extremity can none of our wealthy Irish citizens be found to take an interest in an enterprise which has strong claims on every Irishman as a really useful national undertaking. The passenger traffic and freight traffic of the line, since its formation, justify a confidence that the enterprise, if released from the grasp of English speculators, and well and economically worked, would prove as remunerative to its shareholders as beneficial to both countries.

Minor Topics.

—The South rejoices in a guiding power called the *Daily Locomotive*, a paper published at Atlanta, Geo. The mechanism of this *Locomotive* seems subject to a chronic derangement, as is evidenced by a constant and most absurd whirring of its wheels, accompanied by an excessively wasteful escape of steam. Premising that "the probabilities are that LINCOLN will sweep the North and command the support of the Electoral Colleges," this irrepressible little *Locomotive* threatens in that event to "sound the alarm"—or in other words, to blow its whistle—"and bid the South to

> Strike—till the last arm'd foe expires;
> Strike—for their altars and their fires;
> Strike—for the green graves of their sires,
> God and their native land.".

What motive the *Locomotive* can have for frightening people in this way baffles all conjecture. Though itself thrown from the track by a split rail, there is no reason why it should ruthlessly drag the Southern States, like coupled cars, in its wake, and precipitate the whole train down the dark abyss of Disunion. The frantic manner in which the conductor of the engine referred to calls on the South to strike, affords a most striking proof of his insanity, which is the mildest explanation that can be offered for such antics. His name is SEAL, and the sooner that a keeper for the Seal is appointed, the better.

—Lord LYONS, the popular representative of her Britannic Majesty in this country, arrived last evening at the Brevoort House, accompanied by Mr. FREDERICK WARRE, of the Legation. His lordship passed some days at Baltimore and Philadelphia *en route*, and early next week proceeds to Canada to meet the Prince of Wales.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The State Teachers' Association and the Association of School Commissioners.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The forenoon was occupied in the consideration of two reports: one by Prof. THOMPSON, on oral instruction; and the other by Miss MARY S. ANTHONY, of Rochester, on the true basis for grading public schools. Both reports elicited interesting discussions, more particularly the latter, which urged that mental qualifications only should be the basis, not the accidents of condition, birth, color, &c.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rev. S. J. MAY, Commissioner ALLEN and others advocated the admission of colored children to all the privileges of our public schools. They argued the question on the ground of principle, urging that it should be acted upon as such.

Prof. JEWELL, of Albany, W. W. NEWMAN, of Buffalo,—— WEBBLER, of New-York, and others, objected to the conclusions of the other side on the ground of expediency.

The discussion was a warm one, and continued till 12 o'clock, when the Association took a recess til 2 P. M.

The State Association of School Commissioners is also holding their fifth annual meeting here to-day. Hon. H. H. VAN DYKE is Chairman.

Prof. CRITTENDEN delivered an address this morning, and an animated discussion ensued upon the District Libraries.

The Business Committee report ten topics for the consideration of the Association.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered an able address on the School System of New-York.

A report on the Influence of Motives in Education gave rise to a lengthy debate, in which the "women's rights" question had a prominent place. The report, which took ground against this movement, was adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

A report on the natural order in the development of human faculties was submitted, discussed and adopted.

An interesting address on practical teaching was delivered by W. F. PHELPS, of the New-Jersey State Normal School.

There were some 1,500 persons in attendance during the day and a larger number during the evening.

The Prince of Wales at Halifax

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The ball, last night, was a success. The Prince was present and danced with several ladies.

The Prince has been about town in plain clothes, and has been out early each morning.

To-day he visited the ruins of the Duke of KENT's (his grandfather's) farm, three miles from the city.

The grand regatta came off to-day. The weather was fine, and yachts, fishing vessels, men-of-war boats, whaleboats, and canoes participated. There were also horse races on the Common.

There is a display of fireworks this evening

The Prince had a reception and *levée* at noon.

The Governor entertained the volunteer officers this evening.

The Prince leaves Halifax by rail to-morrow noon for Windsor and goes thence to New-Brunswick. An escort of Artillery and Rifles precede him.

Everything has passed off without serious accident, and the celebration is universally admitted by visitors and natives to have been a credit to Nova Scotia.

The Case of Sherman M. Booth.

MILWAUKIE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

SHERMAN M. BOOTH, who was arrested some time since, and who has been awaiting his trial in the Glover Rescue case, was taken from the room of the Custom-house, where he was confined, at noon to-day, by two armed men, who placed him in a carriage they had in readiness, which drove off with him into the country. The United States Marshal and his Deputies were at dinner at the time. The jailor was silenced by threats of violence, and locked up in the room in place of the prisoner.

Resignation of Chief Justice Shaw.

BOSTON, Wednesday, August 1.

The resignation of Chief Justice SHAW, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, is announced to take place September next. Judge SHAW is nearly 80 years old.

Death of Hon. Isaac A. Rice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

A private dispatch from Delphi states that Hon. ISAAC A. RICE, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, died at 10 o'clock to-day, after an illness of thirty-six hours.

Explosion of a Steamer and Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The steamship *La Crosse*, for Galveston, exploded below this city to-day, killing four persons, and wounding three others. Loss $20,000. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The Chicago Zouaves.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Chicago Zouaves arrived here this afternoon, and were enthusiastically received. To-night they are giving an exhibition of their drill at the Maryland Institute. A great crowd is in attendance.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

Review of the Revolutionary Forces by Garibaldi—The Dismissal of La Farini—A Secret Treaty Between France and Piedmont, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GARIBALDI HOSPITAL,
PALERMO, Sunday, July 8, 1860.

This morning at 4 o'clock the General reviewed his troops—foreign and native, or Italian and Sicilians as they say here—on the plains of Monte Pelegrino. They amounted to about 10,000—*i. e.*, the remnants of the General's veteran band. Seven hundred volunteers arrived with CASENSY the other day, and the *picciotte*, (pronounced *pitchotti*,) as we call all the Sicilians, though here it only means young boys. The latter, considering the short time they have been organized, went through the manœuvres very fairly—but it will be a long time ere the south of Italy will give soldiers, who, for daring, courage and discipline, will equal those of the North. One could wish they practiced a little less one on the other, as a day never passes without bringing us some poor fellow mutilated by a Sicilian hand. One arrived this morning with his right arm fractured and a ball in his left breast. I have just assisted at the amputation, and am writing by his bedside. One of the young doctors who swarm here had thoughtlessly said in his hearing, "they must amputate at once or he will die," and from that moment his one cry was "cut away, cut away, or I shall die." When the operation commenced he took a deep breath and said that's all right—clenched his teeth and never stirred or groaned till it was over—chloroform was impossible, as hemorrhage was feared neither do they use ice here—so the patient suffers in the olden style. All our wounded—40 in number—are progressing, but I suppose we shall not remain here to set them on their legs, as GARIBALDI talks of leaving in a few days—a very few days in fact—in a day or two, he said this morning. He has sent Marquis TRECCHI to Lombardy to summon DE PRETIS to Sicily; he will leave him as pro-dictator during his absence. He has also requested CARLO CATTANEO to come, but I fear there is no chance, although his presence is most desirable, for there is really no single individual here who unites in himself a statesman's capacity and a patriot's integrity.

To the joy of all the well-wishers of Italy, Signor LA FARINA and three of his gang are this morning shipped for the Continent. As long as he merely suspected them of plotting, GARIBALDI merely treated them with quiet scorn, but now he has proofs in his hand of what their projects tend to—has thus quietly prevented their accomplishment.

Positive information has just been brought to the General of a secret treaty existing between France and Piedmont to the following effect: Piedmont may for the time-being annex the two Sicilies; may count on the diplomatic, and, if needs be, the armed support of France in order to effect said annexation. Piedmont may not touch Umbria or the Marches—must not assist either directly or indirectly any movement there; must suppress any revolutionary expedition set on foot. Nevertheless, if the populations revolt of their own accord and win the day, Piedmont may accept even Umbria and the Marches. As for Venice, Piedmont may win it from Austria if she can, but must not count on aid from France, and in return for these positive and negative benefits, must hand over in body, soul and spirit, the Island of Sardinia, the Island of Elba, the City and County of Genoa, with both Rivieras extending on the North to Nice, on the South to Spezzia.

This treaty is sealed and signed as truly as was the treaty of Plombieres, which sold Nice and Savoy. The Republicans discovered that and were scoffed at for its publication; the Republicans have discovered this. Perhaps this time this warning will not be utterly disregarded, as GARIBALDI, indignant and disgusted, has taken it seriously to heart, has revealed it to the English Admiral. If England does not look to this her naval superiority is at an end for ever.

I left off writing to pay the last night visit to the different wards, and was edified by finding one of the American sailors left with me by Capt. PALMER dressed in red, and declaring that he should join GARIBALDI. Whether in joke or in earnest, there is no telling; so many have deserted from the English and American ships that I confess I shall be very glad when they are off my hands, as I should be very sorry for him to return and find them missing.

Our Citizen Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

I was much amused by reading, in your edition of this morning, a letter from an "indignant Englishman," signed "North Briton." But it was with more than usual interest that I perused your complete demolition of his would-be facts and figures, and the good-natured, although strictly truthful, manner with which you give the various little eccentricities of our trans-Atlantic kinsmen. The lucid style in which you explain and defend our militia organization render any remarks from my pen superfluous.

I would like to say a few words, however, about our target companies and the class of men composing them. It is true that about election times many political rowdies are banded together as military clubs, bearing the name of some favorite politician. It is also true that their parades are sometimes accompanied with scenes of violence and bloodshed. But these men form a contemptible minority among the great mass of "citizen volunteers." Nearly all our manufactories, ferries, workshops, printing offices, &c., &c., employ large bodies of men who are formed into companies for target practice. Some of them muster very strong, and are in a high state of efficiency. Would the "indignant Englishman" compare many thousands of respectable young mechanics with a few hundred ward ruffians? His remarks about the volunteer target parade some three years ago contained several small inaccuracies, but it is needless here to particularize them. We now come to the astounding statement that the Americans are destitute of good weapons, take them as a "nation or as individuals!" Good gracious! Mr. Editor, does not that savor of more than ordinary English stupidity? Did he never hear of Colt's revolvers or Sharpe's rifles? Does he not know that COLT has a manufactory in England, where his pistols have been made in large quantities for the British troops? Does he not know that a full set of machinery for making rifles was sent to England not long since? But more than that, probably he is not aware that a number of rifles and bayonets for the use of British troops were actually made in this country and sent to England, where I saw some of them in the hands of English soldiers. His remarks about the "pale-faced squads that march past your office in the bright October days," recalls to my mind the paler "faced squads" who, towards the closing of the Crimean war marched through the streets of Liverpool to defeat and death before the Redan!—many of them being found with muskets undischarged from lack of knowledge to perform that highly necessary operation—(see report of Investigating Committee.) It also brings forcibly to my mind the multitude of haggard, diminutive creatures that crowded the recruiting stations and straggled through the streets of English cities, during the late Indian campaign, almost fainting under the weight of their equipments. Has the "indignant Englishman" ever seen his country's youthful boors at their drill? Has he ever witnessed the despair, at times, of the Sergeant, and the herculean efforts he has to make them comprehend one hand or foot from another? Can he pretend to compare those illiterate people with intelligent freemen? His mention of Col. MCLEAY's command prompts me to inquire, with all friendliness, if it is not disrespectful to the Commander-in-Chief for them to appear on Division Parades clad in their national costume, when a material departure from the regulation uniform was made in their case, to suit their fondness for plaid and stop cause of complaint.

To return to "North Briton." From the whole tenor of his letter, Mr. Editor, I judge that he is a prejudiced Englishman of the commercial classes; one who will never be able to look upon our institutions in a correct light. I remain, very respectfully, an old subscriber, and a

CITIZEN VOLUNTEER.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1860.

BURGLARY IN NORWALK, CONN.—The barn of C. C. BATES, Esq., of Winnipauk, Norwalk, Conn., was broken into on Tuesday night, and a valuable sorrel horse, with a new buggy, sets of harness, buffalo robes, &c., were stolen. No clue to the thief has yet been found.

If what Mr. Solomon Pangborn, of Rising Sun, Ind., says, is true, he may rightly claim to be the oldest man in the United States. He says that he was born in the City of New-York, a small town of five or six hundred houses, in 172-. He is consequently 13- years old.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Union Meeting at Newark, N. J.

The Friends of Bell and Everett in Mass Meeting.

Speeches of Peter J. Clark, Jacob Brom, Erastus Brooks, and Others.

Political Bell Ringers, Music and Enthusiasm

The friends of BELL and EVERETT were convened in Mass meeting at Concert Hall Newark, N. J., last evening, in response to the following call:

"The undersigned, without regard to former political prejudices, or party attachments, would invite their conservative fellow-citizens, who condemn alike the Republican Abolition fanaticism of the North; or the seceding sectional disunionists of the South, and are willing to join in a practical effort to restore peace and harmony to our common country, to assemble at Concert Hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 1st day of August, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, for President and Vice-President of the United States."

Concert Hall, which, by the way, is a small theatre, was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Over the stage was a large American flag, surmounted by the inscription:

"The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws."—H. CLAY.

On the right of the stage was the following:

"Republican Ornaments—SUMMER, GIDDINGS, LOVEJOY, MATTESON, LINCOLN."

And on the left:

"The Key Vote—LINCON'S Defeat is our Success."

Although the public was notified of the occasion by a call published in the City papers, by huge posters, and the ringing of a huge bell through the streets, the building, which holds less than a thousand, was not filled until 9 o'clock. The doors were not opened until half an hour after the appointed time, and the commencement of the meeting was delayed an hour.

The organization of the meeting was effected as follows:

President—Hon. SILAS CONDIT.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph A. Halsey, B. T. Nichols, J. D. Vermilye, P. S. Duryee, Richmond Ward, Stephen H. Condict, Melancthon F. Catman, P. W. Vail, Spencer Scott, Joseph N. Tuttle, Elihu B. Farl, John R. Crockett, Thos. B. Peddie, C. J. Jacobus, T. Dusseubeiry.

Secretaries—Henry W. Duryee, Wm. D. Voorhees, James C. McDonald, E. R. Ogden, Joseph S. Halsey, D. B. Turnbull, Given Spence.

On taking the Chair, Mr. CONDIT (who is an aged man) said he would discharge the duties of the office as well as he could, though not as well as if he was twenty years younger.

The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries took choice seats from among the numbers to spare on the stage, while the brass band of nine pieces favored the audience with an air.

At twenty nine minutes to nine the following Committee on Resolutions was chosen: Wm K. McDonald, Elihu Day, John C. Littell, Lewis N. Condit, Adolphus W. Waldron, and O. S. Halsted, Jr.

The Committee, evidently taken by surprise, immediately reported the following:

Whereas, The Constitutional Union Party, in their recent Convention at Baltimore, adopted as principles "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws," and nominated as candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, two eminent citizens, whose public life is a portion of the history of the country, having each served in both Houses of Congress, in the Cabinet, and in the State Legislatures and Executive Chairs of their respective States; therefore,

Resolved, That with such principles and such candidates, we need no further Platform, since this is broad enough and strong enough to support the Constitutional Union Party in their warfare upon sectionalism.

Resolved That JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, is worthy of the highest office in the gift of the people if statesmanship probity, patriotism great experience in public affairs, and a record honorable, conservative and national, are passports to such office, as they were in the earlier days of the Republic.

Resolved That in EDWARD EVERETT we recognize the man well fitted to preside in the Senate of the United States, or in any other administrative or executive sphere—by honorable service at home and abroad; by splendid eloquence and scholarship; by high courtesy, and above all, by that patriotism which, disregarding State lines and sectional boundaries, takes within its scope the whole country, as composed of the States and Territories of these United States.

The resolutions were received with a few cheers for BELL and a great many for EVERETT.

SPEECH OF PETER I. CLARK.

Hon. PETER I. CLARK, of New-Jersey, (one of the electors nominated at Trenton on the Fusion ticket) was then introduced, and proceeded to address the assemblage. He said he belonged to no party. He belonged to his country. [Applause.] He had been a party man, and had not supposed that the time would ever come when he would be compelled to abandon party lines. He hoped there was no danger of disunion, but a duty was devolved upon us more important than any ever presented since the foundation of the Government. The first question he asked himself was, "What is there in our condition and circumstances different from those of our fathers when they laid the foundation of this country?" With regard to the question of Slavery, we are just as they were. Why this agitation then? If they could live in peace why could not we? They had provided for these very difficulties. The question of Slavery troubled them much. They were great and far seeing men, and they provided for these exigencies. There was nothing so obnoxious in Slavery at that time. They ordained the articles of the Constitution, after invoking the Divine blessing, and one of those articles provided for the restoration of fugitive slaves. They were such good neighbors, even before the Union, that they would not harbor each other's slaves. If they could be so good natured then without union why could they not now, with a bond of unity between them. Destroy the Constitution and we are gone. It is the basis of our liberty. A great difficulty arose at first in fixing the ratio of representation, but it was finally adjusted by counting four fifths of the slaves. The compromise measures of 1850 were considered a peace-offering.

At this point a delegation from Jersey City entered, headed by the members of the Newark Association. The new-comers produced a novel effect by the promiscuous ringing of a large number of bells. After the band had played the national airs, the bells had been rung to the intense annoyance of the old men, and cheers had been given for BELL and EVERETT, Mr. CLARK proceeded:

He believed the Republican Party was formed by those who derided the Missouri Compromise. An alliance was formed between the Abolitionists and Republicans. That was an unhappy alliance. The party derived great strength from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It now proclaimed an irrepressible conflict—that should go on until all the States should become Free, or all Slave; was not that treason? He insisted that that irrepressible conflict was a violation of the Constitution. The foundation of all the difficulty was the attacks on our National compact. What better platform could we have than "the Constitution and the Union to the enforcement of the laws." [Applause.] Let the old foundation stones remain, and woe be to him who removeth his neighbor's landmark. [Applause.] But, he rejoiced to hope that the conflict was not irrepressible. The Constitution had been derided and called "a covenant with death and a league with hell." Our forefathers were called old fogies and fossils. He trusted that there would be an end put to the irrepressible conflict, by honest votes. They saw division in the churches and political parties, efforts to run off fugitive slaves, laws to take away the slave servants of Southerners traveling through the North. Such outrages as the last ought to be prevented. [Applause.] He would not insult the Constitution by supposing that that instrument sanctions any such impertinence. [Applause.] They had a common enemy—the sectional Republican Party. [Applause and bell-ringing.] He read an extract from a speech of HENRY CLAY, announcing himself in advance a member of any Union party that could be formed, and renouncing the Whig Party so soon as it should become Abolitionized. [Applause and bell-ringing.] He knew that some considered the threats of disunion as idle, but he wished they could see the appeals of the Union men of the South, as noble men as ever lived. [Cheers, and ringing of bells.] When they saw the Republican Party holding out a sectional flag, what was that but a dissolution of the Union? [Applause and bells.] Was it not a sectional movement for a Northern President? But one step more and the act would be consummated and the Union dissolved. In reading WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address they would be surprised to see Providence had ordained him to command our armies and guard our liberties. WASHINGTON tells us, "Frown upon the first dawning of an attempt to alienate one portion of our Union from another." He feared that they had let this thing go too far; that this was not the "first dawning of the attempt" that they had to meet. The Republican party was now strong and well organized, and composed of many of the best men in the country, but he was glad to say that many were seeing their error and coming back. [Applause. They should remember with shame that the Republican Party had deliberately stricken out the word "National" from their name—a tacit admission that they were sectional. It was admitted on all hands that Slavery was local and sectional, and that Congress had nothing to do with it. New-Jersey and other States abolished Slavery because it ceased to be profitable. We found fault with our Southern brethren for doing just as we would have done. All the South asked was to be let alone, to stop this miserable underground railroad. But, the people were awakened to the danger, and the fact was shown in this Union movement. The Convention at Baltimore was most respectable and intelligent, and had selected the best men that could be found for the offices of President and Vice-President, BELL and EVERETT. [Cheers and bell ringing.] He felt sure that He who guides the whirlwind and directs the storm, would guide the ship of State safely, and that in future they could all say, "One flag is still there." [Applause, bell ringing and music.]

SPEECH OF JACOB BROOM.

Hon. JACOB BROOM, of Philadelphia, was then introduced. He appeared at his country's call. Riven and distracted with dissension, the appeal was made by our country to every patriotic heart. He came to show that there was no necessity for a Republican Party, and that it was a deep-dyed iniquity. This country slept peacefully until the compromise of 1850 was abolished. The South was not responsible for it. The Democratic Party was responsible, and the South had pleaded and entreated the party to vote from the abrogation of that compromise. Was not the formation of a party to insult that conservative sentiment of the South unnecessary. [Applause and bell-ringing.] While we put Southern sectionalism under one foot, let us put Northern sectionalism under the other. [Applause and bells.] He would not elaborate upon the principles of the Republican Party. He read the following from the Newark *Mercury*:

"The Belleverett men have their ratification meeting this evening, and with the aid of their fusion allies, the Breckinridge men, they anticipate quite a time. We see that Mr. BROOM, of Philadelphia, is to address the meeting, and we find him reported as saying at Trenton, in the Belleverett Convention:

'Now, my friends you all know something or most of you, of my political antecedents. In the year 1844, when the ground of Locofocoism became a little too hot for me, I jumped from it and joined what is called the Native American Party. [Loud applause.] It is useless for any man to say to me when I go upon the stand to address my fellow-citizens, Mr. BROOM, suppress a little of your Americanism, I can't do it. [Continued applause.]'

Now we ask Mr. BROOM to explain this evening why he left the Democratic Party: what he wished to effect, what doctrines he advocated, and what views he taught. This is just now of the highest importance, and besides explanations of this character will be very satisfactory to the Breckinridge wing of the party. It strikes us that we not many years since heard Mr. BROOM dilate with considerable unction on the evils which this country has experienced from the foreign vote. A few extracts from that speech properly delivered would increase the vote of the fusion ticket largely in the Seventh Ward." [Great laughter.]

Mr. BROWN continued—He knew nothing about the Seventh Ward—it might be something like the Third or Seventeenth Wards of Philadelphia—if so, he had nothing to say about them. [Laughter.] It had never been a secret why he left the Democratic Party. He had made a thousand speeches on the subject, and if necessary, he would commence all over again for the benefit of the *Mercury*. In 1847, the Democratic Party had departed so far from their principles, and pandered so much to the foreign vote, that he was obliged to leave. He left to advance American principles. There was no such thing as a Union between the Bell-Everett and any other ticket. The project was voted down, and it was determined that there should be nothing but a Bell-Everett straight Electoral ticket. The Breckinridge men had taken up two of the men, but he had not heard that any union was effected. The Newark *Advertiser* had come out with an editorial denouncing the Bell-Everett men because they did not stand alone; but when the Republicans were weak they were glad to unite with the Union men. Was union any worse then than now? [Applause, cries of "No, no," bell ringing and cheers.]

At this point the Young Men's National Union Club, of New-York, entered by the rear stage door, and were received with cheers and the inevitable din of bells.

Mr. BROOME continued: The *Mercury* must have risen to blood heat for the Mercury man to forget that Republicans had joined with Americans. The old cry, "anything to beat the Loco focos," would not do now; it was "anything to defeat the Black Republicans and Abolitionists." [Cheers and bell ringing.] We were forgetting the Union for a generation of unborn negroes [Laughter and bell ringing.] The Republicans would not get the vote of FREEMONT. Bleeding Kanas, like a child pinched by the beggar to secure alms, wouldn't do. [Laughter and applause.] Thousands of Fremont men had backed out. He read a letter from Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL declining a renomination, and regarding himself as resolved out of the party, [laughter and bells,] because of the naturalization plank in the platform. [Applause.] If the editor of the *Merccury* wanted the letter he would give it to him; it ought to be wide spread. [Laughter.] He concluded with a fervid appeal for the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. PETER S. DURGEE announced that addresses would be delivered outside by Col. SEYMOUR, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was next introduced, and made a brief address bitterly denouncing the Republican Party.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY M. FULLER.

Hon. HENRY M. FULLER was the succeeding speaker. He thought that perhaps he might please them best with the benediction. But he would say a few words. If these were fossils he saw before him, they contained more vitality than any other party in the country. This was the only live party. He called attention to the proceedings of the Chicago Convention and the present condition of parties. They could all coincide, if not as to who should be President, at least who should not be. Let them remember the country, and all would be well. The whole substance of the Republican organization had for its object the taking of the Territories from the South. During the past five years we had organized five Territories, and it was impossible for Slavery to go in either one of them, It was not possible to carry Slavery into Kansas. The Gulf States alone, with two thirds of all the slaves, and capacity for 3,500,000 more, had territory to employ all the slave labor for fifty years to come. And yet the Republicans professed to be desirous of rescuing the Territories from Slavery. Was not the Republican Party one that made war on the South? What said the Republican ornaments? SUMNER denounced the South. Had not GIDDINGS preached in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the States? These gentlemen indorsed LINCOLN. What merit had Mr. LINCOLN? What claim had he on the people of the United States? Had he prescribed or advocated any great measure was to command respect and support? On the other hand were JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT. [Cheers] They had occupied high positions for years before the country. Had they not established their ability and fidelity? Did not every man here believe that the interests, prosperity and glory of the country would be safe in the hands of these men?

At the conclusion of Mr. FULLER's speech the meeting adjourned, with cheers for BELL and EVERETT, music ringing of bells and other demonstrations of enthusiasm. The Bell and Everett men were highly elated at the success of their meeting.

It is worthy of remark that the Newark Wide-Awakes magnanimously postponed a torchlight procession which they had arranged for the same evening.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.

Speech of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

All Washington has been excited the whole day in expectation of a speech to-night from D. S. DICKINSON, of your State. About 10 o'clock a band of music employed by the Breckinridge Committee serenaded him at Kirkwood's. There were less than a thousand persons present, and three cheers were an impossibility.

Gov. STEVENS, Chairman of the Breckinridge Committee, officiated as introducer.

Mr. DICKINSON replied, thanking the populace for the compliment paid him, and denounced every body but the partizans of BRECKINRIDGE as sectionalists and disturbers. He accounted DOUGLAS as far more sectional than LINCOLN, and ten times more mischievous. He acknowledged that his friends had a nominal majority in the Convention, but thought he should have withdrawn, because the South did not like him. He regarded BELL as of no consequence, and the Republicans as incapable of much harm. His fight was against DOUGLAS, and his trouble the division of the dear old Democratic Party, which had so long shed its benign influence over the country.

His remarks failed to excite any enthusiasm. Q.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mass Meeting of the Breckinridge Democrats.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION—THE SCHELL DELEGATION REPUDIATED.

A mass meeting of the Democratic electors of the Seventh Assembly District was held last evening, pursuant to notice, at No. 781 Broadway, to make choice of a delegate to represent the district in the Syracuse State Convention, called by the regular Committee, of which JOHN A. GREENE is Chairman, for the 7th of August.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of P. CONALTON, Chairman.

Mr. ISAAC LAWRENCE, after stating the object for which the meeting had been called, submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Under the call of the National Democratic General Committee, on the 25th of July, it was directed that a primary election be held in the several Wards of the City, at the "usual place" in said Wards, for the choice of delegates to the Syracuse State Convention of the 7th August; and

Whereas, A fraud was attempted to be practiced on the electors of the District by concealing the "usual place" of meeting in the Fifteenth Ward, and by representing the gathering at the public house called the "Store," on that evening, as a private club, and refusing the votes of legal National Democratic voters who presented themselves there; and

Whereas, No primary election was held in any one of the wards which are included in this, the Seventh Assembly District, and consequently, the right of the District to be represented in said State Convention, remains in the hands of the National Democratic BRECKINRIDGE and LANE electors thereof; therefore

Resolved, That we proceed to elect a delegate to represent the District in the State Convention at Syracuse on the 7th of August.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and on motion, T. J. LEWIS, GEO. MURPHY, and GEORGE DUNNIGAN, were appointed inspectors. An election was then held, which resulted in the unanimous choice of ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., as the delegate to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention. The result having been announced by the chair, Mr. LAWRENCE was called upon, and briefly addressed the audience, tendering his acknowledgements for the unexpected honor conferred upon him, and pledging himself to truly represent the District in the State Convention called by the regular committee, of which JOHN A. GREENE is chairman, and which he claimed was the [illegible] committee having the shadow of a right to call a Convention of the [illegible] and Lane Democracy of the [illegible].

The meeting then adjourned.

National Democratic Assembly Convention.

A Convention of delegates from the different Assembly Districts, of the Breckinridge and Lane Democracy, to nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Syracuse on Tuesday, the 7th of August, was held last evening at the Irving Building, Broadway. There was a pretty full attendance, and the meeting was enthusiastic. [illegible] W. SMITH presided, and THADDEUS P. MOTT acted as Secretary. The report of the Committee on Delegates was adopted, as follows:

Dists.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1..	Jacob L. Smith,	Thomas Munroe,
2..	Lawrence Goulding,	Richard Barry,
3..	R. C. McIntire,	William Frances,
4..	Charles Frances,	
5..	C. C. Childs,	L. D. Snell,
6..	Thos. Whelan,	Thomas Tracy,
7..	P. W. Engs,	E. J. Hamilton,
8..	J. S. D. Flynn,	F. S. Van Valkenberg,
9..	Chas. B. Johnson,	T. Van Valkenberg,
10..	Francis H. Bailey,	George Ress,
11..	Karen Perkins,	Wm. McConkey,
12..	Henry F. O'Brien,	Wm. Dunkley,
13..	Jacob R. Sleight,	Patrick Murphy,
14..	Geo. W. Smith,	Geo. E. Baldwin,
15..	James Huston,	L. S. Chatfield,
16..	To be filled.	
17..	Thads. P. Mott,	Adam C. Flannagan.

The other districts are yet to be filled. A resolution was adopted to support the nominations made at the Maryland Institute on the 23d of June last, believing them to be the only true national Democratic candidates. The Convention adjourned to meet at the Voorhies House in Syracuse, on Tuesday morning, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Breckinridge and Lane Central Campaign Club.

At a regular meeting of the Club held at No. 765 Broadway, last evening, Vice-President C. E. L. STUART in the chair, it was moved by Mr. VAN LOON, and seconded by G. J. V. LEWIS, that the meeting adjourn without transacting any business until the third Wednesday of this month, and that inasmuch as there is a misapprehension among the members of the Club as to the time of holding the regular meeting, it is hereby resolved that said meetings be held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Kings County Politics.

NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

A Republican Club has recently been organized in South Brooklyn, under the title of "Irrepressible Wide-Awakes of South Brooklyn," and the following officers have been elected: President, M. DARBY; Vice-President, L. D. ST. GEORGE; Corresponding Secretary, ANDREW DOUGHERTY; Recording Secretary, A. G. FORBES; Treasurer, H. B. SMITH; Commandant, H. BRISTOW; Lieutenants, N. A. HALBY and SAMUEL STAATS. Thirty-one persons joined the Club at the first meeting, and quite a number have signed the roll since. The Club will make its first turn-out at the dedication of the South Brooklyn Wigwam, which will take place some time next week.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of one of the Democratic General Committees was held on Tuesday evening, with a view, if possible, to elect who the organization should recognize as a candidate for the Presidency—BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS. A union of forces was urged as the only means of defeating the Republicans in this State; and to test the sense of the Committee, a motion was put "that the primaries be held on the 3d of August, and that there be two sets of delegates chosen to represent Kings County in both (State) Conventions, (to be held in Syracuse, one Aug. 7 and the other Aug. 15) and that they be instructed to unite in voting for any plan that will secure harmony and unite the vote of the State on one Electoral ticket;" and lost on the following division—Ayes 16, Nays 27. The following indefinite resolution was subsequently adopted almost unanimously:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic electors of Kings County to send delegates to the State Convention who are in favor of a union on State and Electoral tickets

Primary meetings, by resolution, were directed to be held on the 7th of August (the day the first Convention at Syracuse is to be held) to elect delegates to Assembly District Conventions to be held on the 8th of August, when delegates will be elected to the State Convention to be held on the 15th of August. The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are quite elated at the result of this meeting, as the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had boasted that he would be openly adopted by the Committee.

Movements of Mr. Douglas.

RECEPTIONS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Judge DOUGLAS was met with enthusiastic receptions to-day in Manchester, N. H., and in Nashua. He made a brief address in each city.

HIS ARRIVAL AT PROVIDENCE—PROPOSED CLAMBAKE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Mr. DOUGLAS was received here this afternoon by an immense collection of people, who, headed by a military company and a band of music, escorted him to the City Hotel. In the evening he was serenaded, and a great throng assembled. He addressed the crowd, and was enthusiastically applauded. Unusual preparations have been made for the clambake at Rocky Point to-morrow, and there is no doubt that it will be very largely attended.

Douglas Ratification Meeting at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

At the Douglas ratification meeting in this city last night, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON spoke. Several slight disturbances took place, and he was greeted with yells and hisses. He continued, however, and made a powerful speech of two hours' duration.

The State Convention of the Young Democracy.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Convention of the Young Democracy of the State reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, when resolutions were adopted declaring emphatically in favor of Popular Sovereignty and indorsing DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

J. DAGGETT HUNT offered an additional resolution denouncing the Personal Liberty bill and the extension of suffrage to negroes, which, after opposition, was withdrawn.

The Convention resolved to hold a mass meeting of the young Democracy at Albany, Sept. 26.

A plan for the thorough organization of the State was submitted by J. A. PAGE, and referred to the State Committee.

After the transaction of considerable business of less general importance, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Illinois Congressional Nomination.

ST LOUIS, Wednesday, August 1.

P. B. FOUKE was unanimously nominated to Congress yesterday, from the Eighth District of Illinois.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Virginian—Terrific Thunder Storm—Great Corn Crop—Legislative Doings—The Hotel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

That suspicious craft, the *Virginian*, of the arrival of which I have already apprised you, still lies in the harbor of St George. The Admiralty Court, which has her in its grasp, has as yet done nothing regarding her. This quietness is owing, as I am told, to the want of money on the part of the master of the *Virginian*, and nothing can be done until his owner at New-York favorably responds to his appeal for a thousand or two dollars.

A terrific thunder storm broke over the town of St. George on the afternoon of the 18th instant, the electric fluid striking the southern gable of the handsome military chapel, situated a few yards from the range of barracks. It destroyed a portion of the framing of the large stained glass window which occupies a large space in that gable, and scattered within the building several stones, which it tore out of the wall. It seems to have danced about the interior of the chapel before it sank into the earth; holes as large as an ordinary pistol-barrel are to be seen beneath the windows whence it made its egress. Only a few minutes previously a large number of children of the military, who attend a day-school at the chapel, were dismissed. Fancy the painful calamity, had these little ones been still loitering within the walls when the "bolt" descended.

"There is a Providence in all our paths,
Rough hew them as we may."

The largest crop of Indian corn ever planted on these islands is now rapidly ripening. In almost every valley or sheltered nook may this valuable production be seen, the slender stalks bending with heavy-filled ears. I hope to send you the statistics of the crop, showing, by comparison, the stride we have made in that branch of cultivation.

The House of Assembly is engaged in the consideration of a Census Bill, to go into effect next year simultaneously with a similar act in England.

The Tariff act has been passed, but as its provisions do not vary from those of the last act for that object, I need not trouble you with any particulars.

The large hotel, erected here at the expense of the corporation of this town, is rapidly being finished. They will probably be enabled to make up from forty to fifty beds in it. It is handsomely situated on a hill, commanding a view of the many islands that sprinkle the expanse of water called the "Great Sound." Many visitors from your country are expected to sojourn here when the edifice shall be ready for their reception.

PERSONAL.

JOHN MITCHEL, if we are to believe the Richmond *Examiner*, has left his adopted country, not only for that country's good, but for his own emolument. The journal in question states that he has gone to France at the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon, who has conferred on him some governmental appointment.

A note to the Boston *Transcript* informs the world of the whereabouts and present occupation of Miss Frederika Bremer. She left Jerusalem in May, 1859, after a full survey of the most interesting parts of Palestine, having lived in convents, and seen much denied to less distinguished travelers. She undertook the most adventurous excursions on horseback into the interior, with a single Arab as her guide and servant, not fearing the wild Bedouins of the desert. She has examined the Holy Land from Mt. Libanus to the Dead Sea; visited the memorable places, passed to Constantinople, Smyrna, and the great places in the East; and then reached Athens to rest and write. She has arranged and copied her notes on Switzerland. Her travels in the East and Greece will make two other works. She will spend this Summer among the Greek Islands, and return to rest one more Winter at Athens. More than all this, she promises to give to the world a treatise on Prayer, which is already completed.

Rev. Dr. Chester, of Buffalo, received, by the last pony express, a unanimous call to the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, California, with the promise of a salary amounting to $2,500. The tempting offer came just too late, for the Rev. Dr. had just made engagements with the Female Seminary in Buffalo which compelled his declining.

Mr. Joshua Dewey, of Watertown, N. Y., is not only the oldest living graduate of Yale College, but he is, as well, the oldest surviving member of our State Legislature. He represented Otsego County in the Assembly in 1798 and 1799.

William H. De Witt, Esq., who has just returned from Europe, has made a donation of four English Swans to the Albany Cemetery. One died on the voyage to this country. The other three are domiciled in one of the lakes at the Cemetery, where their grace and beauty attract much attention.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Mathew Gregory Wing, son of the late Dr. Joel Wing, of Albany, died in Santa Fé, New-Mexico, on July 5. He graduated at Yale College in 1847, and since 1849 has been traveling in this country and in Europe, in pursuit of health.

Mr. Oliver Newberry, a prominent citizen of Detroit, died in that place on the 30th ult. He was born in Windsor, Hartford County, Conn., in November, 1789, commenced business at Sangerfield, Oneida County, in this State, removed to Buffalo in 1814, and in 1816 went to Detroit.

Hon. WILLIAM B. REESE, LL. D., who died at Knoxville, Tenn., was born in the adjoining county of Jefferson, in November, 1793. Like his father he was one of the most eminent lawyers in the State. In 1827 he was elected one of the Chancellors of the State and discharged the duties of the office until 1834. Soon after he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, but was compelled to resign this office in 1847 on account of his declining health. For two years he was President of East Tennessee University, but the duties of this post were too arduous for him and he retired to private life not again to leave it.

Hon. JONATHAN PHILLIPS, of Boston, died at his residence on Mt. Vernon-street, on Monday at the age of 82. He was the eldest son of Hon. WM. PHILLIPS, for some years Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and inherited a large property, which, with his own earnings, is estimated at the present time at a million and a half of dollars. In their turn he was an intimate friend of Rev. Drs. CHANNING and GANNETT, successively pastors of the Federal-street Church, and one of the latest acts of his life was the presentation of a chime of bells valued at $6,000, to that Society.

Infantile Convulsions.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and overcome INFANTILE CONVULSIONS, which if not speedily remedied end in death.

It is also the best and surest remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Brandreth's
QUINTESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA.
This best preparation of Sarsaparilla is now for sale at No. 294 Canal-st, and No. 4 Union-square.
50 cents per bottle.

Important Announcement.
SCHEDULE OF PLEASURE TRIPS
ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN
Prior to her return to Europe, August 16, 1860.
The steamship GREAT EASTERN, John Vine Hall commander, will leave North River, off Hammond-st., on
THURSDAY AFTERNOON AUGUST 2,
At 6 o'clock precisely for
OLD POINT COMFORT
AND
ANNAPOLIS ROADS,
Landing excursionists (without extra charge) at
NORFOLK AND BALTIMORE.
Arriving off Old Point Comfort Friday evening.
Will leave Old Point SUNDAY MORNING, August 5, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Annapolis Roads Sunday afternoon, and Baltimore Sunday evening.
Excursionists can thus leave New-York on Thursday evening, enjoy an ocean ride of 600 miles by day and night on the *Great Eastern*, steaming up the Chesapeake by daylight, spend the night in Baltimore, and reach New-York (via Philadelphia) by railroad Monday evening, August 6.
The *Great Eastern* will connect at Old Point with steamer up James River to Richmond and with the cars at Norfolk and Portsmouth for all points South and Southwest.
DODWORTH'S SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
Will accompany the excursion and remain on board during the entire trip
MEALS and REFRESHMENTS will be furnished at a moderate charge.
STATEROOM BERTHS ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.
Fare from New York to Old Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth........$6
Fare from New-York to Baltimore........8
Fare from Old Pt. Comfort to Annapolis or Baltimore..3
EXCURSIONISTS MUST BE ON BOARD ON THURSDAY, AT 5 P. M.
Tickets will be ready on Tuesday at the Adams Express Company's office, No. 59 Broadway, where plans of the cabins can be seen and staterooms secured.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

Great Fire at Poughkeepsie.
July 23, 1860.
HERRING'S SAFE THE VICTOR.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 25 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & CO.—GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 23d inst., a fire occurred in this place which extended to sixteen buildings and over. In our furniture building was one of your patent Champion Safes which stood before the fire on the store floor, and in such a position as to make it impossible to remove it, consequently it remained until the floor fell, when the safe fell into the cellar amongst a lot of maple and other furniture and combustible materials, where it remained from 3 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock. When removed from the ruins every book and paper was found in perfect order. It has saved us many a valuable paper, and our books, which would have been of very serious matter to us to have lost.
ANDRUS & DUDLEY.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of the subscribers.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
$1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., New York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Something New under the Sun—Arlusarron, a substitute for cream of tartar. The substitute has a health-giving influence, and supplies that for which there is a constant demand in the system. Sold by SACKETT BELCHER & CO., Nos. 18 and 39 Reade-st. Also by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old-slip.

Fancy Cutlery, embracing a large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket-knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

Empire Spring Water.
Sold at F. V. RUSHTON'S,
No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. [illegible], No. 31 Platt-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-cut French bosom shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depot, No 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting No. 1 Barclay-st Infallible Onguent.

MARRIED

MCLAREN—COWPLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, July 26, at St. George's Church, by Rev Dr TYNG, JOSEPH MCLAREN, of New-York, to CARRIE I. COWPLAND of Brooklyn.

WILDER—FROST.—In this City, July 8, by Rev. Dr. Haight, Mr. S. D. WILDER of Boston, to Miss LUCY FROST of Waltham, Mass.

CARRINGTON—CASE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr G. H. Houghton, JAMES MORRISON CARRINGTON, of Astoria, L. I., to AGGIE E., eldest daughter of Rufus D. Case, Esq., of New-York City.

KEITH—FAULKNER.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, by Rev. J. McDougall, HENRY M. KEITH, of Williamsburgh, L. I., to LILLIE, daughter of James Faulkner, Esq., of the former place.

JOHNSON—NICHOLSON.—At Peekskill, on Monday, July 30, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. E. Roberts, WILLIAM C. JOHNSON to MARY, daughter of the late Major A. A. Nicholson.

HULL—FITZGERALD.—On Monday July 18 by Rev. Dr. Roberts, Mr. BENRY HULL, Jr., of New Lebanon Springs, to Miss MINERVA FITZGERALD of New York City.

DIED.

SINGLETON.—In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, of inflammation of the brain and bowels, Mr. ROBERT SINGLETON, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 200 3d-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, P. M. The interment will take place at Greenwood.

O'KEEFE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, of consumption, SIMON A. O'KEEFE, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, David O'Keefe, and his brothers Francis B. and Joseph O'Keefe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 31 Willet st.

WARNER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, JOHN F. GRAY WARNER, only child of Elizabeth G. and Lewis T. Warner, M. D., aged 1 year and 8 days.

ROWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 31, ELIZABETH MORRIS, wife of Rev. Morse Rowell, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, in 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., without further invitation.

ELDER.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, July 31, JOSEPH ELDER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 53 Talman-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, suddenly on Wednesday, Aug. 1, EMMA A., wife of Charles F. Thompson, and daughter of Mr. A Packard.

The funeral will be attended on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the house of her father, No. 77 Clermont av., a few doors north from Myrtle av., Brooklyn. Her friends and the friends of the families, will please attend, without further notice.

JOHNSTON.—At Newburgh on Friday, July 27, THOMAS BUCKLEY, infant son of Charles and Mary W. N. Johnston, aged 1 year, 6 months and 27 days.

STOUTENBURG.—At Northcastle, Westchester County, on the 4th day morning, 1st inst., CAROLINE, wife of Samuel K. Stoutenburg, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at Northcastle Meeting House, on 6th day, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock.

POND.—At Milford, Conn., July 31, CHARLES H. POND, (formerly Raynor & Pond, of this City,) in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 2.

ANDERSON.—At Ontonagon, Mich., July 24, Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, of this City, and son of Mr. Robert Anderson, of Plainfield, N. J., of hemmorhage of the lungs, in the 32d year of his age.

CONDIT.—At Markham, Canada West, on Monday, July 30, Miss SARAH E. CONDIT, daughter of Calvin and Sarah D. Condit of this City in the 24th year of her age.

HUNT.—At Lisbon, Portugal, on the 4th of July last, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. HUNT, wife of Samuel J. Hunt, in the 87th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be published after the arrival of the corpse.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 363. Aug. 1, 1860
76, 2, 26, 6, 62, 46, 30, 37, 31, 69, 8, 74, 66.
Class No. 364 Aug. 1, 1860.
13, 59, 72, 20, 26, 36, 24, 10, 8, 19, 46, 76, 57, 55.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington Del., Aug. 1, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT EASTERN OF WEEKLIES.
Notice is hereby given that the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
Will be thrown open for inspection to everybody for Four Cents per copy,
TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Containing
THREE NEW STORIES.
By Three Popular
Authors.
No. 1 entitled
GALENUS, THE GLADIATOR;
OR THE
ROMAN MAIDEN'S LOVE.
By FRANCIS S. SMITH.
THE MYSTERY IN THE CORNER HOUSE.
By T. S. ARTHUR.
THE FALSE FRIEND.
By VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
Be sure to buy the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Ready To-day at 12 o'clock.
Price only Four Cents per copy.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
Agents.

GOV. HUNT AND MR. GREELEY.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
issued TO-DAY, contains Gov. Hunt's Letter on the Politics of the Day, with Mr. Greeley's reply. Price, 4 cents; $2 per year. Address
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE world for Summer Complaints is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Diarrhoea and Dysentery are immediately cured by it. No pay if it fails. Warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, and Summer Complaints, so prevalent at this season of the year, is Dr. GIDDINGS' Vegetable Remedy, No. 291 Greenwich-st.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
EVIDENCE IN FAVOR.
LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.—From the Tenth anniversary of this Society, held June 7, at Niblo's Garden, $848 96 have been received; its expenses were $260. French's Conical Washing Machine was also donated which has since been thoroughly tested in the laundry of the institution, on 42d st. Its utility, labor-saving, and economy prove it to be well worthy of recommendation.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Mr. H. L. STUART—*Dear Sir*: I feel it my duty to the world to say just this much about "French's Conical Washing Machine," which my family put in use the first time this week, and found it all you recommended. We had another in the house, which was esteemed highly. It will now be laid aside. Our inexperienced girl, but a few months from Ireland, went to work with it alone, early Monday morning, after having been but slightly told how to work, and she declares it is a perfect wonder. She says she can do the washing next week before the usual breakfast hour, without the least trouble, and better than any pair of hands can or ever did do. I take her opinion as conclusive, but I find the "woman folks" are all well satisfied. Yours, &c.,
SOLON ROBINSON.
NEW-YORK TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 20, 1860.
EAST THIRTY THIRD STREET, NEW-YORK,
June 4, 1860.
Messrs. P & R FRENCH—*Gentlemen*: I have made a thorough trial of your Conical Washing Machine on all kinds of clothes, and have found it to be perfectly adapted to its work. My girl is delighted with it, and says she can wash in a quarter of the time and with much less trouble and effort than used to be required when washing by hand. I have tested it with another washing machine costing $20 and have found your machine to be infinitely superior to its costlier competitor. The Conical Washing Machine is truly a household blessing, and will relieve washing-day of its most disagreeable and burdensome features.
Its simplicity makes it easy to be understood and used, without any previous training.
Mrs. H. L. STUART.
Machines may be seen in operation at the laundry of
FRENCH'S HOTEL,
and the depot, No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
PRICE, ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
N. B.—The undersigned proprietors are now prepared to organize agencies, for the sale of these Machines, in all parts of the country, and to supply orders to any extent. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. Send for a circular.
P. & R. FRENCH.
Address Box No. 2,893, Post-office, New-York City.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE.—Price only $10. Depot No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,893, Post-office, New-York City. P. & R. FRENCH.

TO LIBRARIES, &C.—FOR SALE SEPARATELY a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly TIMES. Address G. B. H., Box No. 105, this office.

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JUST PUBLISHED:
THE REASON WHY,
OF NATURAL HISTORY.
By the Author of "Inquire Within," "The Biblical Reason Why," "Reason Why of General Science," &c., &c.
Profusely Illustrated, 12mo. Cloth, gilt side and back.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Giving reasons for hundreds of interesting facts in connection with Natural History, and throwing a light upon the peculiar habits and instincts of the various Orders of the Animal Kingdom.
EXAMPLE:
Why do dogs turn round two or three times before they lie down?
Why have flat fishes their upper sides dark, and their under sides white?
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This volume answers about 1,500 similar questions, and abounds with curious and interesting anecdotes of Natural History.
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Also, for sale by all the Booksellers in this place.
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1,000 Agents wanted in every section of the country to sell this and other popular books. For particulars, address the Publishers.

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Be armed and equipped with one or all of "APPLETON'S GUIDE BOOKS." They will inform you where to go, and how to get there.
I. APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Giving all the Time Tables of the 27,000 Roads of the United States and Canadas and 100 maps. Price 25 cents.
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1 vol., 12mo Cloth $1 25.
Early orders solicited. Editor's copies and show-bills will be sent with first orders. A liberal discount made to the trade.
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COMPLETION OF RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS, VOL. 5.
D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 and 445 Broadway, have recently imported
RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS, Vol. 5.
Completing the work of Leaf Beauty, of Cloud Beauty, of Ideas of Relation, of Invention Formal, of Invention Spiritual. In one large imperial 8vo volume, pp 384, illustrated with thirty six engravings on steel and one hundred on wood, with index to the five volumes. Price $15.
Extract from the Preface.
In the main aim and principle of the book there is no variation from its first syllable to its last. It declares the perfectness and eternal beauty of the works of God, and tests all works of man by concurrence with or subjection to that. And it differs from most books, and has a chance of being in some respects better for the difference, in that it has not been written either for fame or for money, or for conscience sake, but of necessity.

PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:
30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard..$4 [illegible]
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard........3 [illegible]
Making and cutting........1 [illegible]
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents........1 [illegible]
Profit........2 [illegible]
Total........$18 [illegible]
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
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THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
NO. 83, VOLUME V., NOW READY.
PRICE, 15 CENTS.
Contains five beautiful pieces for the piano and voice, by Chas Fradel, Arthur Napoleon, St. Glover, Balfe, and Fr. Mori. For sale everywhere, and at the office, No. 485 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
N B—Subscription price reduced to $1 50 per year. Bound volumes—price $2 50.

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For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint, use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.
Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.
For sale at all Druggists, and at No. 458 Broadway.

WHAT IS MORE DESIRABLE THAN A sweet breath, and more beautiful than white, clean teeth? The best article in use for the above is Dr. C. B. Hammond's Orris Tooth Soap. Sold by Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 291 Greenwich-st., New-York.

THE HYDROPULT.
An invention for throwing water by hand power, patented by W. T. VOSE. It is one of the most valuable inventions of the day.
THE HYDROPULT
Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for
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This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come into frequent use by every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the community. Call and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, or address the
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No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
Agents wanted throughout the United States, to sell the Hydropult. Apply as above.

SOMETHING THAT NEVER FAILS.—We hear a good deal, through the Press, of "infallible" medicines, but the only reliable proofs of the real excellence of a medical preparation are its sales. In this respect HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS defy competition. No curative ever attained the same popularity in the same time. Seven years ago it was not known out of private practice. Now, the sales amount to over two thousand bottles a day. Every agent of the proprietors makes the same report: cures marvelous—confidence of the people in the preparation stronger every day—demand continually increasing. Letters pour in by every mail announcing its wonderful effects in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all complaints of the stomach and secretory organs. It is not only efficient but palatable, being the most agreeable of all the Bitters at present before the public.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the Fancy store. Is a person of neatness and experience. No objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED a situation as chambermaid, seamstress, nurse, waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman; also by a nice Protestant girl 16 years of age. no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—UNE Française désire d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfant. Elle est bonne couturière en robes. Elle peut fournir les meilleures recommendations. L'addresser No. 126 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up fine muslin neatly. Can be seen at her present employer's, Dr. Emmet's, No. 73 Madison-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 20 years' experience in England and this country as a cook; no objection to a Summer hotel or any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 3 6th-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman wants a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry pastry, &c.; is also a splendid baker of bread and fancy cake; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country for the Summer, who understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, sweets and jellies, preserves and family dishes of all kinds. The best of City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., for two days. Wages, $10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City references from last employer. Apply at No. 74 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A MEXICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 155 avenue A, entrance on the avenue. Best of reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Scotch Protestant, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook by a Scotch young woman; good City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, FOR A NEAT, REspectable young woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking; can give good City reference. Call at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation as cook, laundress, chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with good City references; also by a nice servant girl 16 years of age; could take any situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COPYIST.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO DO writing of various kinds, wishes a situation as copyist. Can produce good recommendations. Address MARY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS FAMILY SEWER.—A LADY WHOSE means are limited is desirous of taking home to make all kinds of family sewing, particularly shirts, which will be made in the best manner; will take a nice little girl to board. Call at the northwest corner of 57th-st. and Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TEACHER.—Wanted a situation as housekeeper or teacher, by a very efficient female, in a private family or Seminary; has been accustomed to teaching for several years; also, understands housekeeping thoroughly. Can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address for one week W. G., No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hall.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a smart, capable servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework is an economical and neat girl, and a very superior washer and ironer. No objection to the country. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will wash and iron for the baby or wait on a lady who boards; wages $7; either City or Dublin references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of an invalid; no objection to the country. Can be seen for a few days at No. 162 East 28th-st. Best of reference.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A French Protestant young woman as child's nurse, or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply, for 2 days, at No 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Inquiries may be made of Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, No. 74 Wall-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or housekeeper, by a middle-aged English Protestant woman, with the best of references. Can make herself useful in any capacity. Wages no object to a good home; and has no objection to city, country, or South. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as seamstress; who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to assist with the care of children, or otherwise make herself useful; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her duties in every particular, desires a situation in either or both of the above capacities; is not afraid to undertake the waiting on table in any gentleman's family; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A LADY, EXPERienced in teaching the English branches and French, wishes to form an engagement with a party residing South, in any of the following capacities: Teacher in a school or private family, companion to a lady, or attendant in a first-class fancy store. Address, for three days, L. M. BOOTH, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN AN importing or commission house, by a middle-aged married man; has considerable acquaintance with jobbers and a fair knowledge of goods; salary not so much an object as a permanent business, where, by his own industry and perseverance, he may eventually attain a good position. References unexceptionable. Address, for interview, J. C. H., Box No. 1,648 Post-office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, in a wholesale grocery or other business house; he has been in the retail grocery business for the last six years. Best of City and Newark references given. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address J. W. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness is a careful driver; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call or address M. J., No. 20 Hammond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young Scotchman as coachman; understands his business perfectly. Good reference given. Address D. B. Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a man and his wife, without incumbrance, in the above capacities; the man is in every respect an experienced groom coachman and driver; willing to work in garden, &c: his wife is a most valuable and efficient servant; capable of taking the entire charge of a household. Reference to a New-York family, with whom they have lived. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Will hire together or separate.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man (a Protestant) desires a situation in the above capacity, either in City or country; is a temperate, trustworthy servant, fully understanding his duties, and refers to his present employer for all particulars. Apply at No. 166 Fulton-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK &c.—A MAN and wife, with no incumbrance, and the best of reference, want situations, the man as coachman, farmer and gardener; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed store.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND TO MILK AND TAKE CARE OF ONE COW AND POULTRY.—Wanted a situation by a generally useful man, who is civil and willing, has good reference. Address P. KEEFFE, Box 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business and laying out of new grounds, and fruit and flowers, and all kinds of draining. Can be highly recommended from his employer's. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION wanted, by a sober, industrious single man, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat in all the departments of the above capacities; is very efficient in grape culture, under glass or out door, laying out new grounds, flowers, fruits, vegetables, farm produce. Terms moderate. Address B. G., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER (PROTestant) who has had experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and this City, and can produce satisfactory references from his last place; accustomed to the work of a first-class family, marketing, &c., will go to the country, if required. Address left at the book and stationery store of Mr. Vanderpool, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, for two days.

BICARBONATE OF SODA, DRUGS, &c.—A person thoroughly acquainted with milling, and having a long experience in the manufacture of bicarbonate of soda and the preparation of drugs and spices, wishes to engage as a superintendant of such a manufactory. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address T. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG man of good connections, excellent education, and first-class city references, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a mercantile house in the City. Address, for one week, C. P., care W. Hurlbut, Esq., New-York *Times* Office.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—AN ORPHAN BOY, bright and smart, about 4 years old, will be given to a respectable and kind person for adoption. Also, his brother, about 11 years old. Address, for one week, EDWIN, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-class book-keeper, to go South; one who has had experience in a Southern house in New York. State references in full, and address T. J., Box 2,075 Post office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 15 years of age, in a boot and shoe store. Good reference required. Inquire at Cooper Institute Building, No. 3 4th av. and No. 15 3d-av.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN THE AMERICAN dry goods commission business, about 17 years old. None but a well educated and intelligent boy need apply. Call at No. 9 College-place, at 4½ P. M.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 222 West 13th-st., below 9th-av.

A LAW CLERK.—WANTED A LAW CLERK, who can write a good hand and be generally useful. Address K. B. L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating name, age, references, and wages required.

LAW STUDENT WANTED.—ONE WHO IS active, ambitious and willing to work will find an immediate situation in an office doing a good business, with a good home, use of library, &c. Address, in own handwriting giving full particulars, references and the like, Box No 319 Jersey City Post office, N. J.

GIRLS WANTED.—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY A GOOD salesman with a small capital selling a newly patented portable copying press. A first-class article. The cheapest letter press in the world. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED.—THREE HUNDRED SKIRT HANDS to make woven skirts. Apply for one week from 12 to 1 o'clock at noon or 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 336 Broadway. W. H. C. H. THOMPSON & CO.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. One acquainted with the cash trade. Address Box No. 751 Post office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain first-rate board in a private family, house and table first class; dinner at 6; no other boarder in the house. Terms for two, from $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO MARRIED OR single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board, in a strictly private family, occupying a first-class house, at No. 151 West 42d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.—The second floor, with or without a parlor on first floor, and exclusive use of bath-room, will be let to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; house is pleasant and convenient to the ferries. For terms, &c., address H. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE NEATLY-furnished connecting rooms on second floor of new House No. 208 4th-av., near the Medical College, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The family consists of three persons only, and very quiet and retired. References will be required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen in a private family, at No. 109 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place.) Gas, hot and cold water in rooms. Terms moderate.

WANTED.—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with private table, for a gentleman, his wife, infant and nurse; location between 14th and 35th sts. and on 4th and Lexington avs. Address, stating terms WINTER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants a good room and board near 4th-av.; dinner about 6½ o'clock. Address W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AND SEA BATHING.—The Triton House is now open for the reception of Summer visitors. Families, permanent and transient boarders will find this house a cool retreat, safe bathing, a good table and no mosquitoes. Steamboat leaves Catharine-slip at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Long Island James-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., daily.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, or a small family, can be accommodated with first class board in a private family, within twelve miles of the City; within an hour's ride, and seven minutes' walk from the landing. Address M. B. Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARMER'S HOUSE in Columbia County, four miles from City of Hudson N. Y. A few persons can find a pleasant agreeable and healthy Summer home. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USEFUL, ECONOMICAL AND LUXURIOUS.

55 pounds primrose family soap, 9c	$4 95
Two pounds pearl white do	20
One glass jar bathing cream	50
One Canton ½ dozen—fancy soaps	25
One cake argent ferous compound for cleaning plated and silver ware One cake laundry starch polish One cake orris tooth soap One cake walnut oil shaving soap	50
Total	$6 40

In order to introduce the productions of our manufacture, we offer for the present a few hundred sample cases at the above invoice, for $5 each. Any one ordering from our depôt, will have their orders punctually attended to. Address PARAGON SOAP COMPANY, No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE
GREAT EASTERN
FLAG
AND
BANNER
ESTABLISHMENT,
ACKERMAN & MILLER,
NO. 101 NASSAU-ST.,
NEXT TO THE "HERALD" OFFICE.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.

Dr. HAMMOND's New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self-induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the *New-York Home Journal.* Price $1, mailed; cheap edition, 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

SPRINGFIELD HORSE FAIR.

The PRIZE BANNER to be awarded at the HORSE FAIR is now being painted by
ACKERMAN & MILLER.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

AUCTION SALES.

ATWOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THIS DAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock,
At the private residence of [illegible] Daniel Mackay,
No. 90 West 11th-st., near 5th av.
Costly rosewood piano-forte,
Magnificent drawing-room suites,
Escritoire and bookcase,
Etageres, centre tables, &c.
All the dining room
and rosewood and mahogany
chamber furniture.
Basement
and kitchen furniture of every description.
N. B.
Sale positive. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, Aug. 2) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares		Shares	
20 Bank of Commerce	$100	10 Continental Bank	$100
10 Imp. and Trad. Bk.	100	40 Eagle Ins. Co.	40
10 Humboldt Ins.	100	20 Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	100
1 North River Ins.	25	20 Home Ins. Co.	100
30 Chicago & N. W. R.	100	10 Washington Ins.	50
40 Mer. Mut. Ins.	100	40 Jersey City Ins.	50
20 New World Ins.	50	20 Grocers' Ins.	50
10 Arctic Ins. Co.	50	30 Jefferson Ins.	30
400 South. Pacific R.	100	50 Hamilton Ins.	15
10 Washing'n Mar. Ins.	100	20 Hubbard Ins. Co.	50
30 Metropolitan Ins.	100	20 Equit. L. Ass. Soc.	100

$600 Missouri State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 ℘ cent Bonds.
2,000 Syracuse and Binghampton R. 2d Mort. Bs.
1,800 Mobile and Ohio R. 8 ℘ cent Bonds.
10,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley R. 1st mort. Bs.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 6. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st. Regular weekly sale—Mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, do. washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, hatstands, mahogany and walnut extension tables, ladies work and fancy tables, looking glasses, Chinese vases and toys, carpets, oil cloths, cooking stoves, &c.
Also, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
One coach and set of new, extra wheels; 43 school benches, &c.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of grey and bay horses, about 8 or 9 years old, and about 14 hands high. To be sold without reserve.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, lounges, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, glasses, curtains, bookcases, kitchen ware, &c.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG. Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 1:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $1 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains and all way stations, 2:30 and 6 P. M., (from White Plains, and all way stations, 5:15 P. M., (from White-st. Depôt,) for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train goes to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:45 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10.10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:45 A. M.—For Croton Falls connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M., returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6.35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FAY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I. has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT.—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

HOTELS.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st., New-York—conducted on the European plan. The attention of travelers is directed to this Hotel, which is now in thorough order, having a new bar, restaurant and billiard-room, (to which the patronage of the neighborhood is also solicited,) and having all the appointments of the best hotels.
S. E. MEAD.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW and second-hand tables for sale at reasonable prices, with Griffith's celebrated combination cushions; call and examine or send orders by mail.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE — AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 56 acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 130 acres good land; good house, out-buildings new, except cider mill, plenty of fruit, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; one mile west from Hart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry, and 24 miles to City; will be sold low to a cash customer, and terms easy; a rare chance for a good farm. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 682 8th-av., in coal office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river to 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFULly situated plot of land containing 170 acres; 25 of valuable timber, with dwelling, &c., at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 20 miles from this City. The land is fertile and well watered and every way desirable for a rural home; near the depôt. Inquire of HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 48th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, between 1 and 3 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building, well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre; within five minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden, fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES ON High st., Newark, N. J. Each is 21 feet front by 37 deep, three stories high with basement, fine piazza, good yard in rear, gas and water throughout; stone stoop and iron fence in front. Terms easy. Apply at No. 32 Arch, or No. 90 New-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—A NEAT BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE, beautifully located on the bank of the Hudson, five miles from 31st-st. depôt, recently painted and papered. Has gas and water. Apply to J. B. WHITE, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, up stairs.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A FIRST-class country seat of medium size in a most beautiful and healthy location and in perfect order. May be had with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c. Price $30,000. Address Box No. 3,830 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME VILLA on East River, foot of 74th-st., with three acres, lawn and garden, out houses, &c., convenient to cars. Rent $600.   J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 700 3d-av.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop dwelling-house No. 259 Greene st., between Clinton and Waverley places, in complete order and can be delivered at once. If wanted, the adjoining house, No. 261, like No. 259, can be had, making a large private boarding-house or hotel, garni. The above are conveniently large, near Broadway and the New-York Hotel. Price $1,250 per annum for each house. For cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank, or to Mr. TUCKERMAN, No. 106 Washington-st.

ROOMS TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A cool, pleasant second floor, in a house of the highest respectability, situated in West 48th st., near Broadway, consisting of 5 rooms, (2 bed rooms,) with water-closet, bath room, and every convenience (including gas-stove) to keep house; furniture plain and neat; references exchanged; to a family without children. rent low. For particulars, address REMINGTON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

HOUSE TO LET—IMMEDIATELY. A HIGH stoop family mansion, furnished, unfurnished, or part sold. Has 18 spacious and airy rooms, with subcellar and garden. Rent $900. 15 minutes' ride from City Hall. Apply at No. 15 Abingdon-square.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 197 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 2d-av.; immediate possession; gas, bath, range, &c. Rent $450. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STORE TO LET, No. 29 SPRUCE-ST.—Also workshops in the rear. Apply in the office of the Type Foundry, of P. C. CORTELYOU.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE FINE Lofts to let at No. 115 Pearl-st., New-York. Inquire at No. 115 Fulton-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—Three 3 story and basement brick houses, in good neighborhood, near Lexington-av. and 33d-st., in perfect order; rented to good tenants; will be sold low if applied for immediately, as the owner is about to leave the country. Inquire at No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 31ST-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., south side, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. For terms, apply to W. H. DE LANCEY, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

THREE FULL LOTS ON FIFTY NINTH-ST. FOR SALE—Price $4,000. Only $200 cash required. Address the owner, HAMLIN BABCOCK, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. The outbuildings consist of a stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. There is a good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and everything is in perfect order. For further particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property, 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ¼ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New York.

POLITICAL.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock, at the Headquarters of the Club, corner of Murray-st. and College place. Hon. JAMES W. NYE, JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq. and others, will address the meeting. All the voters in the District are cordially invited to attend.
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, President.
J. P. BOYCE, } Secretaries.
JOHN LESSON,

WIDE-AWAKE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—Campaign Medals all the rage. Every variety of style of all the candidates now ready. Agents wanted everywhere. Good agents can make from $5 to $15 a day selling Campaign Medals. Send for list of styles and prices to agents. Address J. G. WELLS, manufacturer, depôt, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 166 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ROCKAWAY.

STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 30. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 24, 12 M	Tuesday, July 24, 7 A.M
Wednesd'y, July 25, 1 P.M	Wednesd'y, July 25, 7 A.M
Thursday, July 26, 2 P.M	Thursday, July 26, 8 A.M
Friday, July 27, 3 P.M	Friday, July 27, 9 A.M
Sunday, July 29, 6 A.M	Saturday, July 28, 2½ P.M
Monday, July 30, 6 A.M	Sunday, July 29, 4 P.M
Tuesday, July 31, 7 A.M	Monday, July 30, 3 P.M
Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, July 31, 3 P.M
Thursday, Aug. 2, 7:40 A.M	Wednesd'y Aug. 1, 3 P.M
Friday, Aug. 3, 7:40 A.M	Thursday, Aug. 2, 3 P.M
Saturday, Aug. 4, 7:40 A.M	Friday, Aug. 3, 3 P.M
Sunday, Aug. 5, 7:40 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3½ P.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 7 A.M	Sunday, Aug. 5, 4½ A.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 4½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 6, 11 A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 24, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A.M
Wed'day, July 25, 8 A.M.	Wed'day, July 25, 12½ P.M.
Th'sday, July 26, 9½ A.M.	Th'sday, July 26, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 27, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 27, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 28 Red Bank only 7½ A.M.	Saturday July 28, Red Bank only, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 28, 3½ P.M.	Monday, July 30, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 30, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, July 31, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 1, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug 1, 3½ P.M.	Th'sday, Aug. 2, 7 A.M.
Th'rday, Aug. 2, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug 3, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, Aug. 4, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, Aug. 4, 4 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug 6, 10½ A.M	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	
Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3,00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5 15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.	
Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4 00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.   WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CALORIC YACHT FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL propeller, 70 feet long, 11 feet beam, 17 feet over-all with main cabin 20 feet in length and furnished with everything necessary for either a gentleman's yacht or for a passenger boat. She is propelled by a pair of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, 32 inches diameter of cylinder. Consumption of fuel three bushels coal per day. Apply immediately at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONNECTING with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing at 30th-st., as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Pokeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Pokeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6 30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, can make sure connection at Pokeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare fifty cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL will leave Oliver slip, East river, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.   GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No 113 South-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sunday excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. S. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring st. at 8:15, Amos st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 12½ cents each way.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The steamer ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson-street, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, (August 1st and 3d), at 7 o'clock, stopping at Pier No. 4 North River; connecting with Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for Long Branch; returning same evening, giving ample time at the seashore to bathe. Excursion Tickets, 75 cents.

HUNTRESS—CHOLERA BANKS.—STEAMER HUNTRESS will make an excursion on FRIDAY, August 3. Will leave Jackson-st. at 6 o'clock; Peck-slip, at 6½ o'clock; Spring-st., at 7 o'clock; Pier No. 4 North River, at 7½ o'clock. Wines and refreshments can be had on board. Tickets, $1.
WALTER D. E. BOGGS.
JOSEPH DUVALL.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Fare 12½ cents each way. The sea steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; and Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP MEETING AT Fowlers' Grove, Yonkers, 1½ miles north of the landing on the Saw Mill River Road, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. Preaching by Ministers of all the evangelical denominations. Steamboats leave in the morning at 8 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ and 4 o'clock; fare 10 cents. Cars almost every hour. Large boarding tents on the ground at moderate charges. Parties wishing tents will apply to J. D. BROWN, Yonkers, Dr. R. F. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-street, New-York.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will commence its annual session on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., in its room corner Grand and Centre sts. The election of officers will be held on THURSDAY, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. By order.   JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec'y.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3½ o'clock, a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five to harness. James D. McMann, names b. m. Flora Temple; D. Tallman, names br. stallion Geo. M. Patchen. A good day and a good track. If not, postponed to the following Monday, and then a good day. The cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the course, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the trot is over. Fare to go and return, 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

SHIPPING.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's new and magnificent side-wheel steamship PACIFIC will leave, from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. John's, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches, and will be followed on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., by the Company's powerful and splendid ocean steamer PRINCE ALBERT, 3,000 tons burden.

Both of these ships have magnificent accommodations.

Passengers by these steamers will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.

Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.

Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.

For freight or passage apply on board of the ships, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY, No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.

JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA VIA SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,

From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,

Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin	$75	1st Cabin	$80
3d Cabin	30	3d Cabin	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The United States Mail Steamship ADRIATIC.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall st.   I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $23; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 385 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston via St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 263 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBB" and STILTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYF XLT and N BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM.
Removed to No. 504 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt: No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.

Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 17 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 65 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876 from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The Mortgage Bondholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of their Committee, No. 29 William st., Room No. 4, City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 23d day of August, 1860, to take such action, in relation to the purchase of said Road at the foreclosure sale thereof and the reorganization of the purchasers, as they shall consider for their interest.

JOHN WILKENSON,
F. RANDALL,
F. T. JAMES,
L. HELLEY,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
WILLIAM BIRT,
N. A. COWDREY,
New-York, Aug. 2, 1860. Com. of Bondholders.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The subscribers, a Committee of the Bondholders appointed for this purpose, hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the bondholders' agreement (of April 30, 1860,) held at the office of the Bondholders, at No. 29 William-st., City of New-York, Room No. 4, on the 23d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing six Trustees and attorneys as provided in the ninth article of the agreement, and to do any other business proper to be done at that time and place.

New-York, Aug 2, 1860.
EDWARD WESTON,
JOHN CATLIN,
EDWARD H. BRODHEAD, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the third installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 7th August, at the office of the Treasurer, William H. Newman, No. 76 Pearl st. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, Vice-President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
New-York, July 31, 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—A majority of the first issue bondholders having sent in their names, the remainder of the holders of that issue (numbered 1 to 2,500, for $1,000 each) desirous of uniting to secure mutual protection, and attention to their interests, should send, without further delay, their addresses and the number of their bonds, to Mr. F. RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st.

$1,200 INCOME FOR AN $8,000 INVESTMENT—$10,000 of stock in the Newton Copper face Type Company of this City for sale for $8,000.—This Company has increased its business every year since its organization, and has now a better prospect of a further increase than ever before; has paid regular cash dividends the last four years. This stock is for sale in consequence of the owners removing from the City. Apply to A. S. CASE, No. 96 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th st.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 23, 1860.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1 next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of GEORGE W. BROWN & CO., was this day dissolved.
GEORGE W. BROWN,
New-York, June 23, 1860. J. EDWIN BROWN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROWN & HURLBUT, and will continue the Note Brokerage and Banking Business at No. 12 Wall st.
J. EDWIN BROWN,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

Refer by permission to John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq.; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. D. DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. MILO PRATT is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.
G. D. DAVIS,
M. PRATT.
New-York, July 15, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned will continue the manufacturing of Skirt Wire of the late firm of G. D. Davis & Co. at his new factory No. 1,360 Broadway, corner 37th-st., with office No. 383 Broadway.

A continuance of the favors heretofore shown the late firm is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to.
M. PRATT.
New-York, July 15, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.

NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, by
New-York, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

NATHAN B. SHAFER THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and the interest of THOMAS H. SHAFER therein ceases from and after this date.
SHAFER, UNDERHILL, & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 402, 403, 404, 405 and 406 West Washington Market.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—kept on the European plan and doing a good business. A satisfactory reason given for selling. For terms or full particulars, apply to or address D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size; Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &C.

The case contains ten specific remedies suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address
F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 29 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the apothecaries on Broadway.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—THE EXCRUCIATING pain of Gout or Rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by that celebrated "English medicine," BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They give immediate relief from the tortures of this disease, and carry off the attack in two or three days; require neither confinement nor attention of any kind, and are certain to prevent the Gout attacking any vital part.

Price, 35 and 75 cents per box.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway, and by T. GRAHAM BERS, No. 575 Hudson-st., Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instrument, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $5, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

ALL CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES OF Women, as well as local irregularities, displacements and difficulties radically cured without the aid of dangerous, unnatural or objectionable remedies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Communications treated confidentially. Dr. PHELPS, Medical and Surgical Electrician, No. 66 West 13th-st.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR: I FORWARD you an article on Diphtheria, involving a new system of medicine, based entirely on original principles, which I hope you will deem worthy a place in your journal.
Yours,
A. G. HULL, M. D., No. 50 West 24th-st.

Diphtheria is not a new disease, but in former times it was of rare occurrence. Now it presents itself in connection with diseases of different kinds, such as croup, scarlet fever, measles, &c. It bears a similar relation to ordinary scarlet fever that typhoid does to inflammatory. It is a peculiar form or type of disease, whose symptoms are so marked that the disease in which it occurs loses its own identity.

It is characterized by depression and general loss of the vital forces, and eruptive fevers, which occur during its prevalence, are apt to be marked with symptoms of debility to a greater or less extent.

Cases differ in severity, from those of a slight depression below the normal standard, to those of a most malignant character.

The loss of power is greatest on the surface and extremities, with a strong determination to the throat, lungs and brain. In some cases of scarlet fever and measles this determination is so strong that there is no rash or eruption on the skin; the poison is carried to the throat and internal organs, and thus these diseases lose some of their prominent symptoms.

There is as great a diversity of opinions among physicians regarding its pathology as there is in many other diseases, some maintaining that it is a new disease, many that it is old, some think it a local affliction, others a disease of the system or of the blood; some view it as croup, others as scarlet fever, and some maintain that it is croup in connection with scarlet fever or measles, and they are equally uncertain as to its epidemic or sporadic character.

Necessarily, in relation to the treatment, there is also a great diversity of opinion.

Those who look upon it as inflammatory use emetics, hot-baths, and the lancet if necessary. Others rely on calomel and small doses of tartar emetic, having discovered that small doses produce greater effect now than larger ones formerly. The fact is that diseases generally have become of a more asthenic character and will not bear depletion. Bleeding and large doses of calomel produce great prostration.

Dr. Douglas recommends muriate of iron and quinine in the severe forms of this disease. It tends to support the strength and to antidote the disease.

Dr. Jacobi also recommends quinine and muriate of iron, and chlorate of potash in the milder forms. To understand the pathology of diphtheria it is necessary to know all the powers operating to produce the disease, and all the causes on which its various conditions depend, and thus be enabled to judge of the changes constantly occurring in the system.

It is necessary to know the electric condition of the system and its principal organs to form a proper estimate of its symptoms.

In the severe forms of diphtheria the whole system is in a negative condition, the electric condition between the surface and internal organs is changed, the surface is more negative, and the internal organs more positive relatively than in a state of health.

To treat any disease scientifically it is necessary to know the electrical, chemical, mechanical and vital forces, which are constantly occurring and operating for good or ill.

It is always important to consider the electric and atmospheric causes which produce epidemics, for we find at different periods they present different grades and types, and consequently require different treatment. All the cases of an epidemic being influenced by the same electric causes, present the same electric conditions, and are marked by symptoms of a similar grade. They are either positive or negative. Oftentimes different organs present different conditions at the same time. This is the character of some of the most malignant cases.

It is always necessary to recognize these conditions. *First*—Because it is the only means of basing the diagnosis on the physical causes on which it depends.

Second—Because they constitute the disease and are the measure of its intensity.

Third—Because electricity is the means by which they must be changed and healthy ones established.

Fourth—Remedies must be administered in reference to their power of increasing or decreasing and varying the electric forces of the system and its organs.

Fifth—Electricity is the power that controls the electro atomic constitution of matter under all circumstances. It forms minerals, vegetables and animals. Its laws constitute the laws of life, and "medicine to become a science must be based on the laws of electricity."

Diphtheria occurs only where the system is in a negative condition. It is caused by a negative condition of the atmosphere, which renders the system more negative, and consequently debilitates it. It is characterized by a negative condition of the whole system, but the peripheral batteries are more negative than the central ones.

It is the atomic loss of electricity in the tissues of the body that causes the prostration and debility.

This loss of electricity lessens the functions of secretions in the principal organs, consequently the worn out effete materials being retained in the system, undergo partial decomposition, and become a source of disease. The blood loses its electricity, and becomes incapable of oxydizing these effete materials, which is necessary to render them soluble for removal. This gives the skin a yellow-brownish or dusky hue, sometimes mottled, but when flushed, it assumes a livid purplish color, and feels unnaturally soft and inelastic. The countenance is pale, weak and inexpressive. The secretions are lessened in quantity, and vitiated in character. There is a strong electric determination, which carries the blood and effete material to the mucous surface of the throat, and is then discharged in a fluid form, or deposited in a puttaceous or membranous one in patches of different sizes. The tongue, in mild cases, has a yellow thick fur, but in the more severe a dark color.

The pulse is usually weak and feeble at first, but becomes more rapid when fever sets in. As the disease progresses, constitutional symptoms of the highest intensity appear, with sudden increase that is alarming. These symptoms are accounted for by the putrid effluvia arising from the decomposition of the effete material in the throat, which, being inhaled, poisons the blood, increasing the local disease, and rousing the whole nervous system, as if by fright. This, with the depressing effect of the poison swallowed, exhausts the strength rapidly, the electro biodynamic batteries close their circuits, and convulsions ensue.

All stages of sore throat are accounted for by the different electrical conditions of the system. The positive being sthenic or inflammatory, the negative being asthenic or diphtheritic. For instance, in scarlet fever, the electric condition of the system is positive. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, it is generally positive, and in diphtheria it is negative.

The electric condition of the throat in scarlet fever is positive. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, it is positive, consequently ulcerates. With diphtheria it is negative, and ulceration is impossible.

In scarlet fever the electric determinations are principally to the skin; sometimes they change to the internal organs. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, the electric determinations are principally to the throat. In diphtheria the electric determinations are principally to the throat, in severe cases to the head and brain.

In scarlet fever there is great excitement of the whole system. Malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, the same. In diphtheria there is no excitement at first, but as the toxic or poisonous effects are developed the whole system is aroused.

In scarlet fever there is little or no depression. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, there is not much depression in the early stage of the disease, but soon after the ulcers are formed symptoms of poison supervene, followed by great depression. In diphtheria great depression of the whole system, followed by septic intoxication and great excitement.

In scarlet fever the circulation and temperature are above par. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, it varies as the disease advances. In diphtheria the circulation and temperature are below par, with cold extremities; as the disease advances there is an increase of excitement. In scarlet fever the pulse is strong and quick. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, the pulse is quick and strong at first, and weak at a later period. In diphtheria the pulse is weak and slow at first, but in some cases excessively quick later in the disease.

In scarlet fever there is frequently no ulceration. In malignant sore throat without diphtheria, no pellicular exudation. In diphtheria exudation of pellicular membrane on the velum and fauces, sometimes extending downward. The unfailing character of diphtheria is a negative condition, whatever symptoms may be wanting.

In the treatment of diphtheria it is necessary to attend to the following indications:

First—To change the condition from a negative to a positive one. *Second*—To increase or decrease the electric force of various organs as required. *Third*—To restore the action of the primary batteries. *Fourth*—To change the determination from the throat to the surface. *Fifth*—To remove the effete matter from the system. *Sixth*—To antidote the poison of the throat.

Fulfilling the first indication gives vitality to the system, restores the circulation of the surface and opens the secretions of the skin, without increasing the inflammation of the local disease as do stimulants. It may be supposed this can be effected by common electrization, but such is not the case—that would prove injurious.

The negative condition, or loss of electricity, is an atomic loss and can only be restored by atomic electrization with due care as to the quantity, intensity and polarity. This may be done. *First*—By a peculiar local application. *Second*—By inhaling remedies charged with electricity. *Third*—By the administration of remedies of known natural electric power, and also medicines charged with electricity of definite quantities, intensities and polarities.

To fulfill the second indication. To increase or decrease the electric power of the various organs may in some cases be accomplished by electrization; but it is generally better to give electrized medicines that naturally determine to particular organs. This gives control over their functions especially those of secretion.

The third indication. The restoration of the action of the primary batteries is effected by the administration and inhalation of electrized remedies which tend to antidote the disease and restore the strength.

Remedies to antidote the poison should be used constitutionally and locally. Medicines must be selected that have a powerful affinity for the positive pole. Elements of the same character should be applied to the throat.

The fourth indication. To change the determination from the throat to the surface may be accomplished by electrization.

The fifth indication. To remove the effete matter from the system. This can only be accomplished by its oxydization and secretion, which may be facilitated by increasing the electric force of the oxygen in the blood, and the electric energy of the organs of secretion.

The sixth indication. To antidote the poison of the throat requires the application of remedies that have a strong affinity to the positive pole, and electrization in some cases.

To maintain the integrity of the system, requires a persevering administration of nourishment through its entire course, even if taken with difficulty, and if necessary, by injection. A variety of food easy of digestion, in combination with stimulants, is important to assist in supporting the strength—such as strong beef tea, with port wine, eggs beaten with brandy, arrowroot, sago, with acid and astringent wines.

The curative power of all medicines is only in proportion to their electric forces and affinities. However empyrical or impossible this may appear, it is a fact which is fully capable of demonstration.

All the principal remedies used for diphtheria in Allopathic or Homeopathic practice increase the positive condition of the system. They contain elements which have a powerful attraction for the tissues of the body—such as chlorine, oxygen, bromine, iodine, &c. We find these negative elements combined with the positive ones in the form of calomel, muriate of iron, potash, acetic acid, &c.

These negative elements have a powerful affinity for the tissues of the system, which renders it necessary to use them in combination with others of a weak or positive electric character, to prevent disorganization. The quantity of the weak or positive elements used in allopathic practice is large, but in the homeopathic it is small. The same electric law governs both these systems, though unknown to the practitioners of either school. For instance, the allopathists use large quantities of both, which neutralize each other in some degree, whereas the homeopathists use only the curative ones. Chlorine combined with mercury is used by both—the allopathic, principally in the form of calomel; the homeopathic, in the form of corrosive sublimate. Their curative powers depend on the electric force of the chlorine in each; calomel has one equivalent of chlorine to two of mercury, and corrosive sublimate one of each. The mercury has little or no affinity for the tissues of the body, and the elements of the chlorine act only as a curative.

The remedies generally used in this disease by both systems are calomel, corrosive sublimate, bromine, iodine, iodide of ammonia, muriatic and acetic acids, muriate of iron, chlorate of potash, chloride of sodium, bichromate of potash, caustic, ammonium, &c.

The curative powers of all these medicines depend on their electric affinities for the positive pole, and likewise the positive elements of the tissues of the body.

These remedies are selected and administered in both systems without reference to their electric affinities, and without the remotest idea that they have any, but because they are generally found useful.

These elements also supply material for operating the primary batteries of the system. Each corpuscle of the blood is a perfect and independent single battery, composed of metal cells, fluids, acids and alkalies.

These batteries are converted into compound ones of great intensity by the form and arrangement of the capillaries.

The diameter of the corpuscle being greater than that of the capillary, they are obliged to pass through in regular file, and the anastomosing of the capillaries connect their circuits and form batteries of every variety and intensity, whose powers are constantly changing.

To cure diphtheria it is essential to increase the action of the primary batteries by supplying them with elements which will develop electricity powerful enough to electrize, decompose and remove the effete material.

In diphtheria the secretions are generally checked, sometimes before the disease makes its appearance, which causes an accumulation of worn-out matter in the system. The blood must be electrized to increase the atomic force of the oxygen, and enable it to destroy the attraction of these effete materials for the tissues, or in other words, oxydize and render them soluble for removal.

Medicines may be electrized with definite quantities, intensities and polarities, which make the smallest doses efficacious, and their effects may be foreknown and controlled with certainty.

It requires only a small quantity of the same medicine electrized, to produce even a greater curative effect than a large dose in its natural state; from one-tenth to one-hundredth part of an ordinary dose is all that is required. Remedies may not only have their power increased or decreased to an unlimited extent, but their different and relative powers can be known, which renders it easy to control their effects. I claim for this treatment that it is more successful than any other practiced. I have treated all classes of eruptive fevers, such as small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, &c., for the last six years, without losing a single patient, where I have had the management of the case from the first.
A. G. HULL.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. CHIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21 day of August next. Transfer Books will be closed from 25th inst. until Aug. 2.
By order,
E. B. FELLOWS,
Secretary.
New-York, July 16, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO.,
3d av., corner of 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.
New-York, July 12, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after August 1. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. until that date.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860 declared a dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next. Dated New-York, the 18th day July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
j1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 14 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31 law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 58 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. —Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLVER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
je14-law6mTh Administratrix.

PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge," before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.

Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contracts, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York. J. B. AULD,
Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots: on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

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WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden lane, N. Y.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director	Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist	Mr. J. E. Hayes
Prompter	Mr. T. S. Cline

CONTINUED SUCCESS
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With nearly all its original cast, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD
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MRS. JOHN WOOD
AS FLORENCE.
AS FLORENCE.
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AS FLORENCE.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
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AS ASA TRENCHARD.
AS ASA TRENCHARD.
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AS ASA TRENCHARD.
MR. SOTHERN
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AS LORD DUNDREARY.
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MR. COULDOCK
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AS ABEL MURCOTT.
AS ABEL MURCOTT.
AS ABEL MURCOTT.
MR. PETERS
MR. PETERS
MR. PETERS
MR. PETERS
AS BINNEY.
AS BINNEY.
MR. BURNETT
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AS COYLE.
AS COYLE.
MR. STODDART
MR. STODDART
MR. STODDART
MR. STODDART
AS SIR EDWARD.
AS SIR EDWARD.
MISS SARA STEVENS
MISS SARA STEVENS
MISS SARA STEVENS
MISS SARA STEVENS
AS MARY MEREDITH.
AS MARY MEREDITH.
MRS. CHANFRAU
MRS. CHANFRAU
MRS. CHANFRAU
MRS. CHANFRAU
AS EUGENIA.
AS EUGENIA.
MISS JEFFERSON
MISS JEFFERSON
MISS JEFFERSON
MISS JEFFERSON
AS AUGUSTA.
AS AUGUSTA.
MRS. VINING
MRS. VINING
MRS. VINING
MRS. VINING
AS MRS. MOUNTCHESSINGTON.
AS MRS. MOUNTCHESSINGTON.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
During the comedy the orchestra will perform
MR. THOMAS BAKER'S
MR. THOMAS BAKER'S
MR. THOMAS BAKER'S
MR. THOMAS BAKER'S
Original
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
Introducing the Sneeze, Champagne Cork, &c. &c.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
PAINTED BY MR. HAYES.
PAINTED BY MR. HAYES.
PAINTED BY MR. HAYES.
PAINTED BY MR. HAYES.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With the following strong cast:

Asa Trenchard	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
Able Murcott	Mr. Couldock
Coyle	Mr. J. Burnett
Binney	Mr. Peters
Capt. De Boots	Mr. Thorne
Lieut. Trenton	Mr. Wall
Buddicombe	Mr. Goodrich
Michael	Mr. Cline
Sir Edward	Mr. Stoddard
Florence	Mrs. John Wood
Mary Meredith	Miss Stevens
Augusta	Miss Jefferson
Eugenia	Mrs. Chanfrau
Mrs. Mountchesington	Mrs. Vining
Smart	Miss Burke
Skillet	Miss Warren

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT I.

An English Manor of the Present Day—High Life Below Stairs—Arrival of the Mail bag—Assembling of the Visitors at Trenchard Manor—En English Exquisite's idea of an American—The Foreign Letter—A Lost Branch of the Trenchard Family Discovered—The Trunk Withered, but the Sapling a Live Yankee, though by no means green—Asa Trenchard's First Appearance in the Halls of his Ancestors—A Red Indian Lunatic—Asa's First Sight of Dundreary—A General uprooting of Old Ideas and Planting of New Ones—America's National Drinks—How'll you hev it—Smash, Cocktail, Julep or Jersey Lightning—"Jersey for me"—"All right; Warranted to kill at 60 yards"—Dundreary (horror) struck—Interview Between Sir Edward and the Lawyer Coyle—Coyle's Treachery—A Picture of Ruin Amidst Plenty—The Proposal for the hand of Florence Trenchard—Murcott's Determination to Save Her and the Story of His Life—Asa in his own Room—The Lost Hair Dye—Turkey Cock No. 2—"I Reckon it's so Valuable I'll keep it"—A Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties—Pull the Bell—An Unexpected Shower Bath.

BATH!
BATH!
BAIN!
BAIN!
BANO!
BANO!
BAGNO!
BAGNO!

ACT II.

A Manœuvering Mother—Matchmaking in Old England—Asa in archery costume, too old a hunter to be trapped—A private box—Dundreary's fearful position, no hair dye, and turns crimson to-morrow—A vain attempt to sneeze—The anonymous letter to Florence—The appointment—Murcott's exposé of Coyle's villany—"Can you save me?"—Asa's sudden appearance, "Jest has I was about to ask"—A Council of War—The Dairy—The Country Boy and the Dairymaid—Asa presented to the Dairymaid—Love at first sight, "She's the first useful gal I've seen this side the pond"—Dundreary and Asa—A bowl of hair dye for a ship—The distribution of the prizes—Asa the victor, "I've got that ship"—A health to the conqueror—Strangers in Trenchard Manor—"Who are these?"—Bailiffs, Sir Edward"—General consternation—Asa's first experiment in opening champagne—Dundreary has a bird's eye view of the cork.

ACT III.

Mary Meredith and Asa in the Dairy—His description of his home in America—An expensive cigar lighter—A noble sacrifice—The will burned—"Asa, you're a hoss"—Florence's timely arrival—"This man is a hero, and loves you"—Mary's confession, and two parties happy—An attempted elopement prevented—The wine vaults of Trenchard Manor—Coyle and Binney in their cups—Murcott for once sober—Asa's determination—Coyle drunk—"Quick, Murcott, his private keys"—Coyle on his feet again—A blow straight from the shoulder—A robbery in a good cause—Dundreary still trying to sneeze—Coyle's private office—A hunt for the release—The secret drawer—"an axe for the key—Coyle's sudden appearance—"Villain, would you rob me?"—another knock-down—The discovery of the release, and discomfiture of Coyle—Murcott's prayer—Despair of Sir Edward—The pistol, and noble sacrifice of Florence—Asa in his element—Clearing away of the clouds—Murcott's reward—Lord Dundreary's last disaster—Asa's magnanimity—A general marrying in haste, &c.

END OF COMEDY.

In consequence of the length of the Comedy there will be no Farce.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet	50 cents
Orchestra Chairs	One Dollar
Family Circle	25 cents
Balcony Chairs	75 cents
Private Boxes	$5 and $6

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EASTERN, AHOY!
BARNUM STILL IN THE FIELD!
and offers
A BETTER BILL OF ATTRACTIONS THAN EVER!
Who can fail to see this great
COMBINATION OF WONDERS and NOVELTIES!
The greatest ever offered in the World for Twenty-five Cents!!
WHO WOULD NOT GIVE

25 CENTS TO SEE THE GIANT BABY, 7 years old, Weighs 257 pounds, Measures 61 in. hes round?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SEA LION, Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or Man-Monkey, The most curious and interesting living wonder?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE ALBINO FAMILY, Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, With rare living Fish, as beautiful ANGEL FISH, SEA-PORCUPINE, RED SNAPPERS, BROOK TROUT, &c., &c.?

25 CENTS TO SEE A Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY, The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON, MONSTER SNAKES, Wax Figures?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, Living Seal?

LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR! 500 National PORTRAITS!

25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's (late WOOD'S) MINSTRELS, under the entire supervision of J. H. BUDWORTH, the best ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c., in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth

25 CENTS to see ALONE, and yet for the same

25 CENTS all all these living wonders, THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and 850,000 CURIOSITIES, From every part of the world—ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, are to be seen for 25 CENTS.

At BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Which is OPEN AT ALL HOURS, Day and Evening. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
In two of their most brilliant entertainments.
THE ELOPEMENT.

Presented now for the first time in ten years. The incidents of the piece are taken from modern life, and represent scenes of the present day. The dances are in the style of private parlor dancing, and the concluding scenes are a series of living pictures. In the grand ball-room scene will be given the following dances—"Polka Cotillon," "New Saloon Polka," "Mazourka Polka" and at the close a series of beautiful
TABLEAUX VIVANT.
After which the comic pantomime of
LA FETE CHAMPETRE.
And by special request, second time of the ever laughable MAGIC TRUMPET.

Most gratefully sensible of the kindness which has gathered nightly around them in their new home such crowds of patrons and friends, they beg respectfully to announce that this is their
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
in America, and the last opportunity of meeting those to whom for so many years they have been indebted for a most generous and untiring support. During this engagement they will endeavor, as far as possible, to appear in each and all of those pieces which have maintained for so long a period so affectionate a link between
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
and the public of New-York. There will consequently be a change of performance every evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
OF
OUR AMERICAN COUPLE,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT,
THE TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES............Mr. FLORENCE
The rendition of this character by Mr. Florence has received the commendation of the New-York Press and public.
After which,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA, (assuming six characters, with songs and dances,)............Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
CAMOMILE, (a tragedian,)............Mr. FLORENCE
TO-MORROW, DOMBEY & SON.
CAPT. CUTTLE............Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Performances commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
NIXON'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE
NEW FEATURES. NEW FEATURES.
ZOYARA. ZOYARA. ZOYARA.
CELESTIAL CEREMONIES.
JAMES ROBINSON'S DASHAWAY ACT.
THE HANLONS ON THE TRAPEZE.
THE SIX HANLONS IN GREAT ACTS.
DU BACH, CHARLTON, DUVERNY and SEBASTIAN.
PENTLAND'S PLEASANTRIES.
And 40 acknowledged celebrities.
SPECIAL MATINEES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Admission, 50 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
The following eminent talent will appear in conjunction with Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S Palace Garden Orchestra: Mad JOHANNA FICHER, Miss S. MARSDEN, Miss ELLA M. WREN, LITTLE MARTHA WREN, Mr. G. C. REXFORD, Mr. GEO. CROZIER, Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Mr. F. FICHER, LITTLE FRED WREN.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, 1860,
The performances will commence with
JEAN REMY.
To be succeeded by
THE ARTISAN OF LYONS.
Concluding with STAGE SECRETS.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c. &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $165, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway. Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the *first* in the country. In *durability, strength* and *delicacy of tone* and *touch* they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his *personal* attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee *superior* excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway.

AS PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.—A GENTLEMAN, graduate of the Conservatoire of Leipzig, Germany, having been before connected with a female Seminary South, for several years, desires again a situation as Professor of Music. Piano, harp, guitar, and singing, or languages, French, German and Spanish, in a like institution. Address S., care Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 467 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. B. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ORDINANCE FOR WEIGHING BALE HAY—TOMPKINS MARKET TO BE MADE STRONGER—THE JAPANESE RECEPTION BILL LAID OVER—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS GONE SOMEWHERE.

The regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday in their own Chamber, which has been handsomely renovated and refurnished under the direction of Mr. Roome, Keeper of the City Hall, and Mr. Galway. A change decidedly for the better has been made in the accommodations for the Press in the removal of the tables of the reporters, who are now enabled to hear and appreciate the speeches of the members.

A report and resolution in favor of repairing Pier No. 13 East River, at an expense of $1,300, *without contract*, was adopted by a vote of 20 to 3.

An ordinance regulating the weighing of bale hay and giving to the Mayor the power of granting licenses and locating stations for scales, was adopted.

Several awards of contracts from the different Departments, and heretofore noted in their appropriate places, were confirmed. A report directing the Street Commissioner to make certain alterations in Tompkins Market, with a view to the strengthening of the upper part of the building, which is to be occupied by the Seventh Regiment, at an expense of $2,000, the work to be done without contract, was adopted by a three-fourths vote.

The list of Commissioners of Deeds, some three hundred in number, as passed by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in, and the appointees made happy.

A resolution to continue the trap-block pavement from Sixth-avenue through Carmine-street, on the same terms as are now paid to the contractor for paving the Sixth-avenue, was adopted.

The communication from the Comptroller stating the amount of extra appropriations required for the current year, and published on Tuesday in the proceedings of the Aldermen on Monday, (including $65,000 for the Japanese expenses,) was received, and Mr. Pinckney moved to refer the paper to a Special Committee of three to examine into items, but it was voted down, by a vote of 12 to 3.

Mr. Pinckney then moved to refer so much of the ordinance as was connected with the Japanese reception to a similar Committee, which was also voted down,—and on motion of the same gentleman the whole subject was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting on Friday, by a vote of 16 to 6.

A report in favor of purchasing Nos. 245 and 247 Madison-street for a Station-house for the Seventh District Police, at the price of $15,000, was received and opposed by Mr. Decker, on the ground that the original owner of the property was willing to take $9,000, and that the party who offered it, but who had not consummated the purchase, and who would not consummate it unless this report was adopted by the Common Council, would make $6,000 by the operation.

Mr. Decker also presented a remonstrance, signed by numerous residents in the vicinity, against the location of the Station-house in that vicinity, as it would seriously injure the value of their property. Mr. Lent also opposed the adoption of the report without further consideration. The purchase, however, was confirmed by a vote of 16 to 6.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller, showing the balance in the Treasury, on the 31st inst., to be $564,894 04, was ordered on file.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At the regular weekly meeting of this Board yesterday afternoon, Mr. Verplanck, the President, was the Chairman. The number of cases of ship fever landed at Castle Garden from emigrant vessels coming from Liverpool to yesterday, amounted to nearly 50. Most of them had arrived in the ship *Cynosure*, from that port. The matter was referred at the last meeting to the President and Council of the Board, who had not yet reported on that subject. No other business being before the Board it adjourned.

The following is the report submitted relative to the emigration for the past week:

No. Emigrants arrived to July 25, 1860	59,217
No. Emigrants arrived since to Aug 1	1,336
Total	60,553
To same date in 1859	46,978

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Inmates in Inst'n, W. Island	721	715	1,094	1,418
Inmates in Inst., Mar. Hosp'l.	—	—	126	180
Total	721	715	1,220	1,598

Overdrafts, Jan. 1, 1860		$11,653 16
Aggregate rec'pts to July 25,'60	$180,148 44	
Receipts since to Aug. 1, for Com'tat'n of Passengers, &c.	3,900 09	—184,048 53
Balance		$172,395 37
Disb'ments as ⅌ previous acc't to July 25, 1860	$153,113 61	
No payments on July 25	——	—153,113 61
Balance		$19,281 76

OPENING OF BIDS AT THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

The following bids were opened yesterday at the Croton Department, and awarded as follows:

For a sewer in Franklin-street, from West Broadway to Hudson-street, awarded to B. & J. Cunningham.

For a sewer in Norfolk-street, from Broome to Grand-street, to J. H. McCabe.

For a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, from Madison to Fourth avenue, to D. B. De Forest.

For sewer, receiving basin, culverts, &c., in Seventeenth street, to J. H. McCabe.

Several bids for flagging sidewalks, &c., were opened in the Street Commissioner's Department, but they were of such small importance as to be unworthy of special note.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, Tuesday, J. R. Flynn, formerly fire telegraph operator at the City Hall, was sworn in as a patrolman. The order, issued by the Board on the 25th ult., directing all detailed officers to report to their respective captains for patrol duty, went into effect yesterday. This action of the Board dispenses with the system of special Ward Detectives, (introduced a little over a year ago at the instigation of Inspector Carpenter,) which has demonstrated itself to have been a good one, and the change excites much surprise.

THE NEW COUNTY JAIL.

OPENING OF BIDS.

The bids for the erection of a new County Jail, which has greatly "exercised" the Board of Supervisors for several months past, were opened yesterday by the Committee on County Affairs, and the award was made as follows: James Owens, for carpenter work, $3,599; Robert Foster, for mason work, at $31,500. The building is to be of brick, faced with Dorchester stone, and with a metal roof, but as only $25,000 have been appropriated for its erection, the Supervisors will have to look to the next Legislature to supply the deficiency.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Movements of the Emmet Guard.—The Emmet Guard, of New-Haven, are enjoying the hospitalities of the City and having a good time generally under the guidance of the Irish Fusileers, whose guests they are during their stay in the City. The excursion to Newark Bay on Tuesday proved a very pleasant affair, and was highly satisfactory to all concerned. Yesterday the Guard spent the day in the City, undergoing a review by the Mayor in the forenoon, visiting Niblo's in the afternoon, and Wallack's in the evening. The review by the Mayor took place at 11 o'clock in front of the City Hall, the Guard being escorted thither from the Eagle Drill-rooms *via* Fourth-avenue, Union-square and Broadway, by their hosts the Irish Fusileers. Col. Corcoran and Ex-Col. Doheny of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Nugent, Capts. Kelly, Kirker and Breslin, Lieut. Carter and others were present at the review. The Mayor, accompanied by Aldermen Boole, Seagrist, Bagley, Barry and Cornell, and Councilmen Lent and Pinckney passed along the line of the Guard, who presented arms for the occasion. The Guard, with their escort, then marched in review before the Mayor, who was subsequently introduced to the several officers, and addressing Capt. Cahill, welcomed in a few words the Emmet Guard to the City of New-York. Capt. Cahill responded briefly, and the two Companies then marched several times around the inclosure, receiving the applause of the spectators. The Guard were then escorted to their head-quarters, the Westchester House, where, at half-past 12 o'clock, they sat down to dinner with their hosts, the Fusileers. An interchange of toasts followed the removal of the cloth, in response to one of which, complimentary to the Guards, Capt. Cahill alluded to the action of an Ex-Governor of Connecticut, in disbanding the Company on account of their being foreigners. Such an act, he thought, was conceived in bigotry; and, although he was a native American himself, he was opposed to all proscription of Irishmen or others on account of their foreign birth. The Emmet Guard did not claim to be the *beau ideal* of a military organization, and he could not indorse the remark of a previous speaker, that they were "second to none;" yet they did claim to be always ready to do their duty, as good citizens to their State and to their country. At 2 o'clock the Guard, accompanied by the Fusileers, visited Niblo's Theatre.

Don't Go.—The *Great Eastern* has returned to the City, and is advertised to start immediately for Annapolis Roads. Don't go. If you think that having paid your money, you are entitled to at least ordinarily civil treatment, don't go, for you will not get it. If you will and must go, take two barrels of water with you, and all the provisions you may require, but do not expect to have any place wherein to stow them. You must leave them on deck with your mattress, pillow and quilt, which also you must bring with you. If you cannot sleep, you may parade the vast deck, and admire the uniform of the British officers, who will condescend to reply to any question you may ask as if you were a pig, and even as a "porker," deserved kicking. Admire the externals and internals of the great ship as much as they deserve—and they deserve all admiration and all praise—but put not your trust in any one in authority over her. She was "winning golden opinions" from all people, until the Cape May trip—and now we have to counsel everybody in this wise: Don't go to Annapolis Roads, or anywhere else, in the *Great Eastern*.

Military—Appointment of a New Captain.—The members of Company D, Fifth Regiment, last evening held a meeting at the Armory of the Regiment, corner of Essex and Grand streets, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Grote, who had filled that office for the past seven years. After the first ballot Mr. Jacob Mander, formerly the First Lieutenant, was elected by a vote of 51 out of 53. The vote was then by consent made unanimous. A Committee of four, consisting of Ex-Capt. Grote, Lieut. Meyer, Ord. Sergt. Bichler and Private Zabel, was then appointed to notify the newly-elected Captain of the result of the election. Meanwhile, the assemblage was addressed by Col. Schwarzwaelder, Maj. Burger, Mr. Koch, the Second Lieutenant, and then by the Ex-Captain and Capt. Mander. Col. Schwarzwaelder is now applying for the permission of the United States Government to let the Companies composing his Regiment do a week garrison duty in turn at Fort Hamilton, in order that they may get acquainted with the management of the guns there in case their services should be required.

Anniversary of the West India Emancipation.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the British West India Emancipation was celebrated yesterday by a festival of the Colored Young Republican Club, at Myrtle-avenue Park, East Brooklyn. About four hundred persons assembled, mostly from Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, at an early hour. A speaker's stand was erected, and during the day addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Mr. Mosss, and others. A fugitive slave from Virginia was introduced to the meeting, who was enthusiastically received. He gave a "running" account of his late experience, after which he resumed his journey on the underground railway in the direction of the North Star. Music, dancing, and other recreations occupied the remainder of the day, and the party separated about 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F.—The annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of the State of New-York commenced yesterday morning, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Centre and Grand streets. At 10 o'clock the R. W. Grand Chaplain offered a prayer, after which the M. W. G. M., George Smith, declared the session opened. The minutes of the last session were read and approved, and forty newly elected representatives from the subordinate Lodges were admitted. A full representation was supposed to be present. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Grand Lodge adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening. At that hour the G. M. delivered his annual address, which occupied nearly the entire evening. This afternoon the Grand Lodge elects new officers for the ensuing year.

Launch of the Clipper-Bark James Welsh.—The clipper bark *James Welsh*, Capt. W. Magill, intended for the Mexican trade, was successfully launched, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the yard of her builder, Mr. E. F. Williams, at Greenpoint, L. I. She is a beautiful vessel of about 330 tons, well adapted for carrying purposes, and being built entirely of white oak and yellow pine, is extra fastened, and has a frame equal to a vessel of 600 tons. The day being fine, many persons assembled to witness the launch. The vessel was hauled alongside of the wharf, and a large number of invited guests treated to a collation. The whole affair was very successful.

The German Republicans of the Eighth Ward, yesterday, organized themselves into a Club, at No. 31 Greene-street. Mr. Steinmetz was chosen President, and Messrs. Goetze, Hoppenbeerth and Jordan, Delegates to the Central Committee. The meeting, after being fully organized, was addressed by Messrs. Malignon, of the Twenty-second Ward, Glanbensklee, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Robinson, of the Fifteenth Ward, who expressed themselves confident that the Club, if judiciously managed, would do a great deal of good towards spreading the Republican principles among the German citizens of that Ward. The meeting then adjourned till next Monday.

An Editorial Reception.—Dr. C. E. L. Stewart, late editor of the *Daily News*, who has just commenced the publication of the *Volunteer*, a weekly journal, devoted to general literature and the success of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, gave an editorial reception at his office last evening. After partaking of a generous entertainment provided for the occasion, toasts were offered and responded to by the representatives of several different papers, in which the success of the *Volunteer* and the prosperity of its editor were heartily wished for and confidently predicted.

Reception Festival of John C. Heenan in Jones' Woods.—The Champion, John C. Heenan, is to be entertained at a Reception Festival at Jones' Woods, on Monday, the 13th inst., on which occasion his trainer, John McDonald, with Messrs. Otrigson, Cusick and Price, will be present and participate in the ceremonies. What the ceremonies are to be is not precisely stated, but seats for several thousand spectators are to be erected. The affair is in the hands of a distinguished manager, and will doubtless be satisfactory to all concerned, whether as principals or spectators.

Convention of Music Publishers.—The music publishers of the United States intend holding a Board of Trade meeting on Wednesday next, the 8th inst., at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It is expected that there will be representatives present from every large city of the Union, and the entire music-publishing interest of the country. This interest has greatly increased during the last few years. Several millions of dollars capital are now employed in the publication of sheet music.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.—This Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, over Bryants' Minstrels' Hall, in Broadway. It was well attended, but no business of public importance was transacted.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN BAXTER-STREET—EXHUMATION OF THE BODY, AND THE AUTOPSY—NO MARKS OF VIOLENCE APPARENT.

The remains of Juan B. Gustarino, a Spaniard, who is alleged to have been murdered about a year ago by Richard Bavendann, at a house of ill-fame in Baxter street, kept at the time by the accused, having been exhumed, were yesterday submitted to an examination by several physicians who had been engaged by Coroner Jackman for the purpose. The investigation, however, failed to demonstrate that deceased had been murdered, and the probability is that his death resulted from natural causes, as was asserted at the time by the Coroner's Jury. Following is the report of the medical gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, having been requested by Coroner Jackman to examine the body of Juan B. Gustarino, recently disinterred from Calvary Cemetery, beg leave to present the following report:

The coffin had undergone very little change. It was slightly pressed in on the sides and top. On removing the lid the garments surrounding the body were in some places unchanged, while at other points they were stained black by coming in contact with the decomposing tissue. The deceased had on a white shirt, Canton flannel drawers, and white cotton socks. Upon removing the cotton which filled the mouth it was observed that there were but two molar teeth in the upper jaw, and they were filled with gold. The lower jaw contained only nine teeth in a good state of preservation. The body was placed on the dissecting-table and the head removed for examination. An incision across the top of the head showed the scalp to be firm, consistent and well preserved. A careful inspection of the part showed no extravasation or marks of external injury. The calvarium was then removed and the brain exposed to view. This organ was slightly shrunken, and admitted the presection of its hemispheres. The difference between the cortical and medullary portions were distinctly marked, and the convolutions well seen. There was no evidence of extravasation into the texture or outside of the memoranes. The skull was unusually thin, particularly at the temporal region, where for the space of an inch in diameter, it was not thicker than a ten cent piece, and at many points it was as thin as a sheet of writing paper. A careful examination was then made of the neck and spine to ascertain their condition. There was no dislocation, fracture, or injury to any of these parts. An incision made in different regions of the body showed that the muscular tissue was in a good state of preservation. The sutures of the cranium were carefully traced, but no fractures were discovered.

J. C. FINNELL, M. D., J. FERGUSON, M. D.,
F. S. EDWARDS, M. D., JOHN BEACH, M. D.,
CHRISTOPHER WELTJE, M. D.

When the result of the autopsy was communicated to Coroner Jackman, he stated that he should not pursue the investigation further, as there was no evidence whereby the charge of murder against Bavendann could be substantiated. The probability is, therefore, that the prisoner will be released to-day. The version of the affair, given by the accused and other persons, is, that Gustarino went to the woman O'Brien's apartment, apparently drunk. He was afterwards taken sick, and, believing him to be dying, she called Bavendann, who, to avoid unpleasant consequences if he should be found dead in the house, advised his removal to the alley-way. This was done—several of the abandoned inmates being ready to testify that they assisted in the inhuman transaction.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT JONES' WOODS.

Coroner Jackman, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of John Spriggen, who was fatally wounded on Monday evening, in an affray with knives which occurred between himself and a young man named Wm. Sheehan. The evidence fully corroborated the account of the matter which has already been published, viz.: That deceased and Sheehan were frolicking together, when they foolishly drew knives and endeavored to cut each other's clothing. An unfortunate movement on the part of Spriggen, while his companion had his knife pointed toward him, resulted in the injury from which he died. A verdict was rendered, charging Sheehan with having inflicted the violence, but without malicious intent. The Coroner thereupon required the prisoner to furnish bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury. Deceased was 19 years of age.

FATAL RESULT OF ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

Henry Paebler, the German who was stabbed on Sunday night by Adam Jager, at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A., died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, in consequence of the wound. Coroner Gamble will investigate the circumstances of the case this morning. It is said that the injury was given without provocation, and that Jager was intoxicated at the time.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Henry Winkleseit, a child 5 years of age, was instantly killed yesterday by a hogshead of sugar which rolled upon him. The occurrence was entirely accidental, and happened at the corner of Montgomery and Water streets. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body at the residence of the parents of deceased, No. 596 Water-street.

Police Reports.

A SWINDLER OF WINNING WAYS—A SCORE OF VICTIMS.

About ten or twelve days ago, a tall, military-looking man, of elegant manners and gentlemanly appearance, arrived in this City and took rooms at one of the principal hotels, representing himself to be Col. W. H. Quantrall, a Mississippi planter, of great wealth, who had come here intending to make an extensive northern tour. His vivacity in conversation, and other agreeable qualities, soon secured for him the confidence of a well-known merchant of this City who was boarding at the same hotel, and through the medium of this gentleman, in the course of three or four days, he obtained introductions to the heads of several of first-class mercantile houses, who believed that in him they had found a desirable customer. In two instances his plausible story with reference to his immense means was so far credited, by merchants doing business in Broadway, (whose names were given us confidentially,) that arrangements had been entered into, and the requisite papers drawn, for his admission as a copartner in each firm to the extent of an interest for $40,000, but an exposure of his real character as a swindler was made known ere the negotiations were completed. His exploits as an impostor during the space of eight days, were multiform and very successful.

Among the gentlemen who have been thus victimized are Messrs. C. B. Hatch & Co., No. 403 Broadway, from whom he obtained $70 worth of ready-made linen; Jesse Lane, No. 174 Bowery, of whom he borrowed $50, remarking that it was after bank-hours or he would have a check cashed; from Cohen & Rosseau, No. 17 Dey-street, he got a gold watch and chain, worth $70; from C. L. Robinson, No. 101 Spring-street, $20; from Benedict & Hall, a lot of boots and shoes; and from J. H. Fullerton & Co. a quantity of clothing. He had also selected a carriage worth $260, and a set of valuable harness at the repository of Wood & Bro. in Broadway, and been measured by Arnold & Co. for $150 worth of clothing, besides bargaining for a ride and pair of Derringers at the store of Bruff, Bros. & Co., Broadway, but before the articles were delivered, his character became known and the merchants saved their goods. A description of the swindler was given to Detectives Slowey and King, who traced him from the hotel at which he first stopped, to the Belmont House, Fulton street, where they found his trunk, but after that, though they searched uninterruptedly for a week, they could learn nothing further of him. Yesterday, however, they were so fortunate as to meet a person answering his description in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, when they accosted him as Col. Quantrall. He replied that that was his name, when they at once arrested him. He was taken to the Police head quarters, where he was subsequently identified by most of the tradesmen whom he had favored with his orders. He will be examined to-day on the various charges which are to be preferred against him.

A HOGGISH TRANSACTION.

Bernard Reynolds, whose residence is on the insalubrious heights known as Hogtown, in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, was brought to grief on Tuesday by the disappearance of three large hogs, which he had nurtured from their tenderest infancy and brought by care into such good condition that they were his pride, and only $30 in hard cash could sever the tie of affection that existed between them. He searched for his pets, and found them yesterday in a butcher's pen in Eleventh avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty ninth streets where they would soon have been placed beyond recognition. The butcher had bought the swine for $18, and thought he had made a bargain, but he revealed the name of the vender—one Peter Breen, of Sixty-seventh-street—who was arrested and subsequently held to answer by Justice Quackenbush for his exposition of taking "the whole animal."

YOUNG HOUSE-BREAKERS.

At this season of the year, when houses are closed and their occupants are absent from the City, burglars avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to concoct their operations, and the police should be more vigilant than at other times. The perpetrators of this offence are generally youths, ranging from 12 to 20 years of age, who frequently are induced to make their first effort as burglars by the comparative ease with which, under such circumstances, the crime may be committed. On Monday the residence of Mr. Russell S. Cook, No. 7 Lamartine-place, was visited by two of these young rogues, who effected an entrance by forcing open the cellar grating. They were observed at their operations, and one of them, named Hubert Thurston, was captured by a citizen. The other, John Smith, who acted the part of sentinel while his confederate was ransacking the place, escaped. Justice Quackenbush held the prisoner to answer.

A FORGED CHECK.

Freeman Saunders, a gentlemanly-looking, middle-aged man, who represented himself to be a printer, but refused to give his residence, was arrested on Tuesday evening at the instance of Eliphu G. Tucker, paying-teller of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, on a charge of forgery. The accused went to the Bank on the afternoon in question, and presented for payment a check for $300, purporting to be drawn in his favor by J. E. Miller, coal dealer, at No. 68 Wooster-street. The document was at once seen to be a forgery. Saunders was taken before Justice Quackenbush, who committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail. In his examination he stated that he had procured the check from a Mr. Miller, to whom he was to give the money—less $60, a portion of which last named sum had been borrowed from him by the drawer of the note.

DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

John Daley, Jr., a hack-driver, was arrested by officer Gillespie, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a horse, harness and wagon, with which he was endeavoring to enjoy himself by riding on the Sixth-avenue, although at the same time he was so intoxicated that his pleasure partook of the character of an arduous toil. The property was subsequently claimed by Charles Lent, Jr., of No. 18 Ashland-place, who charged the prisoner with having stolen it from his stable in the Seventh avenue. Daley was taken before Justice Quackenbush, but he could not tell how he came into possession of the "turn-out," although he was confident that he did not intend to steal it. Being unable, also, to furnish $1,000 bail to appear for trial, he was locked up.

STEALING FROM A COMPANION.

George Haeling, a German, was committed yesterday by Justice Steers, on a charge of having robbed his boon companion, Samuel Lasher, a resident of No. 206 Houston-street, of $72, while they were drinking together in a lager bier saloon.

Fires.

IN AN IMPORTER'S WAREHOUSE — LOSS ABOUT $40,000.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the large warehouse No. 21 Warren-street, occupied by Ladewig & Haydter, importers of shawls. The firemen were unable to check the flames until they had extended to the fifth story, tenanted by Sulzbacker, Gitterman & Wedeless, dealers in trimmings, &c., but after the lapse of an hour the fire was subdued. It is not known how the fire originated, and the building had been locked only a few minutes when the fire broke out. Ladewig & Haydter's loss reaches $25,000; said to be insured. Sulzbacker, Gitterman & Wedeless, suffered a loss of about $30,000; mainly by water; insured for $75,000 in City companies. The first floor was occupied by W. J. Schloss, dealer in silk goods; stock probably damaged to the extent of $10,000; insured for $30,000, as follows: Liverpool and London, $10,000; Brooklyn, $5,000; Central Park, $5,000; East River, $5,000; American Exchange, $30,000. The building is owned by J. C. Gray; damaged, $1,000; said to be insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—The Dead House—Officers Elected—Surrogate's Fees.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening in the County Jail building, Raymond street, President Croswell in the Chair. There was a full attendance of members. The annual report of the Store Keeper for the County was submitted, from which it appears that the following articles were used in the Bakery during the past year: Flour, 2,067 bbls.; Indian meal, 17,275 lbs.; rock salt, 17 bbls.; hops, 75 lbs.; malt, 17 bushels. With which 532,136 lbs. of bread were baked, and distributed as follows: Almshouse, 149,966 lbs.; Hospital, 87,600 lbs.; Nursery, 50,658 lbs.; Lunatic Asylum, 124,112 lbs.; Penitentiary, 119,800 lbs. A resolution was adopted authorizing a Committee to enter into contract with Eusebius Hopkins, mason, at $652, and Wright Ramsden, plumber, at $80, to proceed forthwith and erect upon the Hospital grounds fronting on Willoughby-street, a brick building, one story high, to be used as a Dead House, according to plans and specifications presented. Much the largest portion of the session was occupied with matters pertaining to the appointment of a Keeper and Assistant Keepers of the Penitentiary. The Board, for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has a decided Republican majority. The Democracy have heretofore had everything their own way, and have accordingly filled every office in the gift of the Board with a working Democrat. In June last the Republicans in the present Board made an attempt to remove several officers, but for the time the matter was laid upon the table, and passed by. Yesterday the subject was called up by Supervisor Corr, of the Sixth Ward. He moved to adopt the report of a Committee, in effect removing Hiram Helms, Democrat, Keeper of the Penitentiary. The motion was strenuously resisted by the Democrats, joined by several Republicans, but was finally adopted. A motion to proceed to ballot to fill the vacancy was then carried. Upon the result being announced, Mr. Helms, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected. A motion was then made and adopted, after much opposition, declaring the office of Assistant Keeper vacant, and a resolution, offered in June last, embracing the names of the Republican nominees, was adopted. Soon afterwards the discovery was made that the resolution provided that the new officers should commence their duties on the 1st of July next, and a long squabble was then had over a motion to [illegible] appointed are as follows: William L. Jones, Joseph Ritso, John Bradshaw, William H. Butts, John Van Zandt, P. H. Moore and William M. Brown, in place of James Willis, Thomas Gascoyne, Alexander Land, William Willis, O. B. Strickland, James Campbell and William Pearsall. Contracts for various supplies were awarded as follows: coal, James Hall, at [illegible] per ton; [illegible] July 31, amounting to [illegible], received in the respective months as follows: August, [illegible]; September, $422 75; October, $401; November, $351 25; December, $405 50; January, $317 50; February, $402; March, $358 75; April, $327 75; May, $428 75; June, $410 95; July, $391. A communication from the County Judge asking for repairs to the room in which he holds Court, was referred to a Committee with power. A resolution to appoint William C. Benedict, M. D., physician to the County Jail, was laid on the table, and a similar fate awaited a motion to appoint Dr. J. L. Zabriskie to the same position in the Penitentiary. The Board adjourned to the first Tuesday in August, as required by statute.

Brutal Assault.—A notorious character named Will Cullum, on Tuesday morning, made a brutal and entirely unprovoked attack upon a man named Hazel, who is 80 years old, at the foot of Bridge-street. The injured man was taken to the Long Island Hospital. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal. Cullum made his escape but was subsequently arrested in New-York. This same Cullum, a short time ago beat a boy to death in Columbia-street, was tried and escaped with a sentence to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Burglar Arrested by a Woman.—Two burglars entered the house of Mrs. Darcey, on Van Brunt-street, at about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and selected a bundle of clothing. They were leaving the premises with their booty when they were discovered by Mrs. Darcey, who collared one of them and held him. His accomplice attempted to break her hold, but Officer McGuire, of the Third Precinct, whose attention was attracted to the spot by the noise, came up and secured both the burglars. They were committed for trial.

Accident.—John Rockford, while at work unloading coal at the foot of North Tenth-street yesterday, had his skull fractured by a heavy coal bucket swinging against it. He was taken to the City Hospital in a dangerous condition.

Items.—William Day, recently in the employ of Ex Gov. King, committed suicide a few days since by taking arsenic.... A German physician was committed yesterday by Justice Walters to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of swindling.... Michael Kuerahor was held for bail by Justice Moshhouse yesterday on a charge of stabbing Charles Dimbod, in a disturbance between them, which occurred at the Atlantic Basin.... James Hagarty, a man 100 years old, was run over yesterday on West Warren-street, by an ice-cart, and severely injured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.... The little daughter of Mr. McLachlin, (proprietor of the *Programme*,) who fell out of a window at No. 25 Henry-street on Monday afternoon, died on Tuesday evening.... A ferry-boat of 800 tons—the largest in the world—will be launched this morning from the yard of Mr. Burtis, at Red Hook. She is to be placed on the Jersey City Ferry.... Bridget Gillen, a woman 80 years old, fell down a flight of stairs in a house on Fleet-alley yesterday, and was fatally injured.... The body of a male infant was taken out of the Atlantic Basin yesterday, and placed in charge of Coroner Horton.... A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted.

The New-York Herald and Mr. Rufus F. Andrews.

New-York, Wednesday, August 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please to give the accompanying letter, which, it appears, the *Herald* refuses to publish, a place in the columns of the Times.

Yours, respectfully, RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

A garbled report of a speech recently made by me at a Republican meeting at Fishkill, furnished you with a text on Saturday last for an editorial on decency in public speaking, generally, and for some not very complimentary allusions, to say the least, to me personally. The latter I will not attempt to reply to—let them go for what they are worth,—but, as a simple matter of justice to myself and to the gentlemen who spoke at the meeting, I wish to state to yourself and your readers, in substance, what I did say concerning the wife of Senator Douglas on the occasion of the Fishkill meeting. It was, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows:

"The attempt which the editors of the *Express* are making to induce the American Party to support Mr. Douglas, whose wife is a Roman Catholic, is ridiculous in the extreme. Mr. Douglas is one day found dining with Bishop Hughes, and the next closeted with the Brookses, consulting as to the best manner of conducting the campaign to carry the State of New-York for the Democracy."

In the foregoing allusion to Mrs. Douglas, I can see nothing which calls for reprehension; nothing that any gentleman need be ashamed to say; but, on the contrary, consider my remarks perfectly proper. In the *Herald* itself, during the past two months, from time to time, we have been treated to very minute accounts of the private life and history of the different candidates for the Presidency; and your journal, as well as many others, both religious and secular, has not hesitated to tell us that Mrs. Lincoln is an exemplary and rigid member of the Presbyterian Church. I simply alluded to the religion of the wife of Senator Douglas; the bearing it would have on his political course, and the glaring inconsistency of his associating, one day with Bishop Hughes, and the next with one of the most violent opponents of that gentleman and his creed. If there is anything wrong in my doing so, I must confess my inability to perceive it. Yours, very respectfully,

RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

New-York, Monday, July 30, 1860.

A Note from Miss Alice Cary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, you state that I have added to my "long list of mediums the columns of the New-York *Sentinel*." This is a mistake. The only weekly paper for which I write is the New-York *Ledger*. The story in the *Sentinel* is an old one, which I revised a year or two ago; and the poem of mine in the same paper was originally published in the New-York *Ledger*. ALICE CARY.

From Pike's Peak.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF BULLION CARRIED BY THE PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

St. Joseph, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

Knowing the deep interest felt by the business men of St. Louis in the development of the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains, of the large amount of capital invested by many of them in various ventures, dependent on the harvest of a liberal gold crop, I have subjoined some figures which, coming as they do from an official source, I consider highly encouraging and indicative of an ultimate result that will fully correspond with the expectations of those that either staked their money or time and labor on the richness and permanency of the gold mines in question.

The figures represent the shipments of bullion from the office of the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, in Denver City, to their two principal offices in this place and Leavenworth City. The business of the Express Company may be confidently regarded as the best means of judging the relative growth of the mining and other interests of the gold region. Last Summer the enterprise was a source of great loss to its undertakers. From the month of May to the month of September their aggregate loss exceeded *eighty thousand dollars*. From the last-mentioned month, however, their business commenced to improve steadily, and gradually attained a paying extent. Now, I believe, they can claim to own the best paying stage and express route in the United States. They have carried over six hundred passengers (at $100 each) since the 1st of February last; the number of letters carried at express rates exceed ten thousand per week, and the express matter (packages and bullion) yields them an income of nearly $2,000 per week more.

In explanation of the arrangement of the following tables, it will be well to state, that although the Express coaches arrive and depart from the Eastern termini of the line three times a week, treasure is brought only once a week. The necessity of having it accompanied by a strong guard, which would seriously interfere with the conveyance of passengers, if sent more frequently, renders this arrangement unavoidable.

The table comprises the shipments from the 7th June (the time from which the mining season could be considered fairly opened) up to the present day.

Amount of bullion received from June 7 to June 26, at the offices of the Pike's Peak Express Company in St. Joseph and Leavenworth City:

AT LEAVENWORTH.

Date.	Value.	Date.	Value.
June 7	$5,875	July 5	$1,713
June 14	5,850	July 12	4,985
June 21	11,030	July 19	6,002
June 28	7,128	July 26	9,380
Total			$51,783

AT ST. JOSEPH.

Date.	Value.	Date.	Value.
June 7	$4,227	July 5	$7,777
June 14	5,993	July 12	4,193
June 21	4,142	July 19	4,987
June 28	6,353	July 26	16,200
Total			$53,872

RECAPITULATION.

At Leavenworth	$51,783	At St. Joseph	$53,872
Aggregate			$105,655

When the above figure is compared with the millions that arrive monthly from the Pacific, it appears, of course, insignificant. But my purpose is not so much to prove the successful rivalry of the Dorado of the East with that of the West, as *to show the steady increase* of the yield of the former. This I am most certainly able to demonstrate out of the foregoing table.

The amount of dust brought in from June 7 to July 22, 1859, represented only a value of $4,560, just about *one twenty-fifth* of the amount received during the corresponding period of 1860. The receipts at the United States Mint from the 1st of May, 1859, to the 1st of January last, were further of a value of $490,000, while the amount of bullion brought in during the same period by the Express Company did not exceed $92,000, *thereby showing that only one-fifth of the gold* [illegible] *seldom was shipped by the Express Company.* The same causes that operated against the shipment of the entire gold crop by Express last year still exist. They are even increased by the opening of an extensive Assay and Mining office in Denver City, which transforms the raw metal into a convenient means of exchange, and thereby delays its shipment to the East. Supposing that the amount actually dug out bears the same proportion this year it did during the last, the corresponding estimate of this Summer's gold crop cannot by any means be considered discouraging.

The several consignments, and weekly shipments of bullion, furnish additional evidence of the fact that but a small portion of the gold finds its way East at the present time. But two or three of the heavy dealers of Denver City have thus far appeared on the way-bills of the Express Company as shippers of bullion. The goods in the Denver market were nearly all bought on credit. The accounts will not be due before Fall, and in the mean time the merchants appear to use their receipts in building and enlarging store-houses, etc., etc.

The principal shippers at present are the numerous Leavenworth merchants that have started branch stores in Denver City, and the four banking houses that are now in operation in Denver. Of these, Turner & Hobbs, bankers, from Independence, Mo., make regular weekly shipments to Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York, and Barksdale & Co., in St. Louis. Quite a number of small remittances, ranging from $25 to $300, from miners to their families in the East, come in every week. A standard feature of the Express manifests is a weekly remittance of $25 from the well-known rifle-maker, Sam Hawkins, (located in Denver City since last Summer,) to his family in your city.

The last express brought in $4,500 worth of gold bars from the refinery of Clark, Graber & Co. The same firm have also issued private coin, similar to that manufactured in California in former days. It is almost a *fac simile* of the gold coin of the United States. Their coinage during the first week consumed $12,000 worth of the raw metal.

The same correspondent anticipates the statements which disappointed miners are likely to make, and attributes the failures of many to their total lack of experience. Numbers had started mills who had had no practical experience of mining operations. One reason of the dullness prevalent in Denver he finds in the fact that small traders had visited the region in multitudes.

Interesting Law Suit.

TWO OF THE FIRST FAMILIES OF BOSTON IN COURT.

The Boston *Herald* sketches an interesting *habeas corpus* case now on trial in that city. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Thorndyke, as she is now entitled to call herself, if the divorce laws of Indiana are valid, was married to Mr. Henry G. Rice, of Baltimore, in 1850. She and her husband became estranged soon after the birth of a boy, to recover possession of whom Mrs. Thorndyke brings suit, and she appealed to the Indiana Courts and obtained a divorce. Subsequently Mr. Rice obtained a divorce from her on the ground of desertion, and commenced proceedings to have the Indiana divorce set aside, on the ground of fraud, and made diligent efforts to recover the custody of the child. Last December an agreement was made between the parties, by which Mr. Rice was to have the custody of the child, except at stipulated seasons, (which also had been decreed to him in the Maryland Court;) and a condition of the agreement was that he should discontinue his proceedings to quash the Indiana divorce. The child was placed in the custody of his father last Spring, but when Mr. Rice found as he alleges, that the visits of Mrs. Rice to her son produced an injurious effect upon him, by making him unruly and disobedient, he declined to fulfill the agreement, and after six visits made by the boy to his mother in April last, she has been debarred from further intercourse with him. Mr. Rice came with his family to reside at Nahant the 1st of July, and Mrs. Thorndyke has brought the pending suit to compel the restoration of the joint custody of her boy, in fulfillment of the before mentioned agreement. Able counsel are employed in the cause, J. G. Abbott and Wilder Dwight appearing for the petitioner; Sidney Bartlett and David Thaxter for the respondent. The divorced husband and wife have been placed on the stand, also several relations of the respondent's family, and the boy has been examined separately by Judge Bigelow. The decision in the case will soon be given.

Reynard & Co.,
Patent Housekeeper's Rifle,
Infallible Insect Powder,
and Vermin Destroyer.
The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bed-bugs, Croton-bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
Men of mind, who understand and appreciate phrenology, apply it or cause it to be applied by a competent examiner, to those in their employ—to their families, friends and associates. By this means they can at once reach the innermost recesses of their thoughts, feelings, emotions, hopes, fears and aspirations. Fowler & Wells give full written descriptions daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
Brady's Gallery,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]
We read with horror in the newspapers of the wholesale destruction of children by cholera infantum, marasmus, infantile convulsions, &c. In thousands of cases where Holloway's Pills have been timely administered not a single death has occurred.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

Flour steady, and in moderate demand; sales, 500 bbls. at $4 75 for State; $4 75@$5 for extra Wisconsin and Illinois; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 for double extras. Wheat steady, and in moderate demand; sales 10,000 bushels new Chicago Spring, at $1 02; 17,000 bushels new red Ohio at $1 08; 5,000 bushels white Indiana, on private terms. Corn steady; sales 86,000 bushels at 50c. Other grains nominal. Whisky quiet, at 19c. Canal Freights firm at 40c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports* to 31st August—384,956 bbls Flour, 2,501,103 bushels Wheat, 6,540,154 bushels Corn, 484,380 bushels Oats, 8,935 bushels Barley, 12,010 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*, same time—76,325 bbls. Flour, 2,425,289 bushels Wheat, 4,915,318 bushels Corn, 628,197 bushels Oats, 5,949 bushels Barley, 34,933 bushels Rye.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Flour more active. Common to Extra State $4 90@$5 25; Common to good Western $5@$5 50; common to extra Canadian, $4 75@$6 90; fancy to extra Genesee, $5 50@$5 75. Wheat—sales, a small lot white Indiana at $1 43, and a car lot new Mediterranean at $1 21. Oats—sales 13,000 bushels at 37¾c. @38c.; and 38¾c.@39c. for Canada West and State. Corn slightly better, under more encouraging advices from New-York; sales 20,000 bushels Western mixed, afloat and in car loads, 59¾c.@60c. A car load of Western Malt was sold at 87½c. Whisky—sales 400 bbls. at 20c.@20¼c.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Flour dull and tending downwards. Wheat firm; sales 27,000 bushels, at 90c.@92c. for Spring; $1@$1 01 from store. Corn firm; sales 25,000 bushels, at 42¾c.@42½c. from store. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Freights firmer, at 5c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

Oswego, Wednesday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

Flour dull but unchanged, with small sales at $5 25 for Extra State. Wheat market better, but quiet; sales 6,000 bushels new Red Ohio, at $1 15. Corn held at 54c.@54½c., without sales. Other Grains quiet. Canal Freights steady at 27c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,400 bushels Wheat, 73,300 bushels Corn.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Flour firm, and advanced 12½c.; City Mills and Howard-street $5 37½c. Wheat active and firm; Red, $1 20@$1 30; White, $1 30@$1 60. Corn firmer; Yellow, 70c.; White, 75c.@80c., an advance. Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky firmer, at 21½c.@22c.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Flour dull; Superfine, $5 12½@$5 37½. Wheat advanced 5c.; sales 9,000 bush. Red at $1 15@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 45. Corn advanced 1c.; sales 4,000 bush. Yellow at 68c. Whisky dull at 21¾c.@22c.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Flour steady. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Whisky declined to 16¾c. Provisions quiet, and all qualities considerably declined; Mess Pork at $18 50@$18 75. The Money market continues easy.

Memphis, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Cotton—Receipts to date 393,450 bales, against 324,815 bales the same time last year. Shipments, 385,660 bales, against 324,725 bales same time last year. Stock in port, 4,290 bales.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 200 bales. Flour dull, at $5 40@$5 50. Whisky 17½c. Freight of Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d. The rest of the market unchanged.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail........5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat........4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New York	Aug 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southa'pton
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southa'pton
Connaught	Aug. 7	Boston	Galway

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Illinois	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New York
Kangaroo	July 25	Liverpool	New York
Canadian	July 26	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	Aug 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug 15	Southampt'n	New York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York

Passengers Arrived.

July 19—*In steamship Illinois, from Southampton and Havre.*—Miss A. Alves, Chas. Fournier, Chas. Gasnaier, Mrs. Chanvie e, D. Batton, J. Prudhomme, J. W. Roberts, M. Bauson, Mrs. C. P. Johnstone, Mrs. J. S. Bevine, Mr. King, S. C.; Dr. F. C. Adams, Mr. Poffray, Louise Zimmerman and child, F. Hock, W. Moser, Anna Betz, L. Faller, G. Knotz and sister, L. Heintz, J. Troller, J. Steiger, L. Steiger, Miss Robles, J. Mancher, B. Gruber, M. Reiman, J. Hammel, wife and three children, J. Plock and two children, J. P. Siel, Otto Gretz, J. Baum, A. Schopp, Dorothea Hess, Chas. Henoegne and son, Ann Hasg, G. Hess, J. Hammont, Mr. Jos. Francois, Chas. Wagner, Louise Genteur, Miss H. Seligman, Miss Sophie Koll, Miss Elise Koll, Henry Kolm, M. Koeinisberg, Anton Weidman and brother, P. Sangerbach, Jos. Kuhn, J. Gueydon, P. Beachsey and brother, Pauline Mehler, Carl Gehring, Miss C. Weber, L. Biederman and 3 children, John Fitsch and 3 children, S. Imberg, F. Elzy, C. Letz, Charlotte Casthani, P. Emrich, Pauline Haller, Pauline Fischer, Clara Koch, H. Weber, J. Bauer, A. Schauffle, F. Baynicke, Mrs. Erbuein, C. Schod and daughter, S. Hock and wife, Miss Adelman, L. Stener, F. Hoile, Pauline Deisel, Miss Sigmund, Christian Bammenstern and child, Mr. Albrecht, Miss Albrecht, F. Schunk and brother, G. Steiller, J. Baisiogol, C. Spindel and 2 children, John Schwarz, E. Buhoer, Jacob Irion, G. Schnarbuth, C. Zehender, P. Fleig, Anna Schack and sister, L. Sottler, R. and F. Vestreicher, Miss Schottmueller, L. Neuman, A. Zorn and 2 children, J. Borth, M. Lipes, Geo. Koch, Mrs. Phillipin and child, J. Conrad, L. Korn, Miss Holzmann, H. Mochel, C. Schmidt, R. Lambesse, F. Dupreich and family, J. Cronin and brother, R. R. Woods, Mrs. Woods, Miss Woods, R. Woods, Edward Woods.

In schooner Peerless, from Bermuda.—Foster M. Cooper, lady and 3 children, Mrs. F. Hodson and son, Mrs. John Williams and daughter, Thomas M. Jones and sister, Edgar Genertye, Alonzo McCoy, Lorin Buill, master F. Jones, John N. King, George Young.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon sets.... 7 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 7 56 | Gov. Island 8 45 | Hell Gate .. 10 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

United States Mail steamship Illinois, S. P. Griffin, Commander, with passengers and freight to D. Torrance, left Havre July 18 and Southampton on the same night, July 19, off Nab Light Ship, exchanged signals with packet ship Margaret Evans, of New York; July 30, lat 41 15, lon. 60 W. passed ship Emily Augusta; July 21, lat 41, lon 67, spoke ship Arcole. The Illinois, for the first five days, experienced strong westerly gales. She brings full freight.

Steamships James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamers Bienville, Bullock, New Orleans and Havana, Livingston; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship E. Forrest, Crocker, Hong Kong, Tracy, Jewett & Co.

Barks Xantho, Tuthill, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad; Fivola, Brown, St. John, (Antigua,) Sturges & Co.

Brigs Omma, Hamfield, Para, E. L. Corning; Somers, Caulfield, Boston, master; Arondal, Dix, Rockport, C. & O. J. Peters; Richmond, Clark, Cadiz, S. P. Back & Co.; Frichetta, (Sicil.,) Russo, Naples, S. De Corsi; Gulnare, (Br.,) Speed, St. Jago.

Schrs. Pease, Lank, Vienna, master; Matthew, Wilmington, J. S. Powell; M. Waring, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Muskingum, Higgins, Mobile, Van Brunt & Slaght; Walcott, Parker, Boston, ——.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, master; Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Great Eastern, (Br.,) J. V. Hall, from an excursion to Cape May, passed Castle Garden at 9:20 A.M.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to T. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse, to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Josephine Green, Philadelphia, with mdse, to Loper & Kirpatrick.

Ship Charles Davenport, (of Bath,) Kelly, Liverpool, 37 ds., with coals to New York Gas Co.

Ship Dorcas Prince, Meade, Liverpool, June 19, with mdse. to master.

Bark Flight, Hawks, Glasgow, 4 ds., mds. to Dunham & Dimon. Has had continual westerly winds the entire passage; July 4, experienced a severe gale from S. W. to N. W., with heavy cross sea, washed away jibboom and started forecastle deck. July 2, lat. 50 30, lon 36 10, John Bartlett, a seaman, of Edgington, Me., fell overboard and was lost.

Brig Industry, (of Liverpool,) N. S. Hood, Maguela, P. R. July 18 sugar and molasses to Thomas James.

Brig Avondale, Dix, Rondout, coal for Rockport.

Brig Bloomer, (Br.,) Fowler, Hillsboro, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. Peerless, Doe, Bermuda, July 24, in ballast to McCall & Firth.

Schr. Joseph Fish, Bagmore, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Albert, Cotton, Columbia, 10 ds., lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. W. H. Shedden, White, Providence, 3 ds.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Smith, Portland, 2 ds.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skering, Portland, 2 ds.

Schr. Village Queen, Hawkins, Bridgeport, 2 ds.

Schr. Ellen, Hallet, Boston, 3 ds., with iron to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. C. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Jacmel, July 18, with coffee and logwood to Arrowsmith & Ball. July 26, spoke schrs. Emporium, Cook, of Provincetown, with 100 bbls black and 45 do. sperm; N. J. Knights, Sparks, 120 black, 85 sperm; V. Doane Young, 20 black, 26 sperm; J. H. Hill, Freeman, 140 black, 280 sperm; John Adams, Caton, 140 sperm—all of Provincetown.

Schr. Ocean Herald, Cilgord, Calais, 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. J. B. & E. L., ——, from Virginia, wood.

Schr. Idaho, Christian, Bangor, 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Z. Secor, Chase, Bangor, 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. A. Pancost, and G. Wheaton, Phinney, Troy, with iron for Wareham.

Schr. Watchman, Tracy, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Alo, (Br.,) Martin, Minudie, N. S., 10 ds., with stone to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Marcia C. Day, Chase, Liverpool, June 25, with mdse. to Walsh, Conver & Chase.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Calais, 7 ds., with lumber to J. Boardman.

Schr. Venloo, Classon, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Cobb, Saybrook, 2 ds.

Schr. Vintage, Cole, Boston, mdse. for Albany.

Schr. John C. Calhoun, Case, Boston, mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Nelson Harvy, Bearse, Boston, mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Elizabeth, Morton, Boston, mdse. to Albany.

Schr. Nelson Hall, Barvy, Portland, 2 ds., stone.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Nickerson, Portland, 2 ds.

Schr. S. D. Bellows, Clark, Middletown, 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Whistler, Frisbie, Taunton, 3 ds.

BELOW—Ship Arcole, ——, to Lawrence Giles & Co., also a ship hailing from Habana.

WIND—During the day, N.N.W.; sunset, S.W., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Africa, (Br.,) for Liverpool, passed the Battery at 12:20, P. M.; Teutonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg, passed the Battery at 12.30, P. M.; the Ariel for Aspinwall, and the Roanoke for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, sunset.—Ship Wild Pigeon, for Valparaiso, cleared the Bar at 1.25 P. M.; steamers Ariel for Aspinwall, Bienville for Havana, at 1.45 P. M.; ship Columbia, for Liverpool, at 4 P. M.; steamer Teutonia, for Hamburg, cleared the Bar at 4.45; steamer Africa at 5.20, and a brig to Panama Railroad at 5.25, bound out; ship C. Davenport in the Bay, bound in. Nothing else in sight. Weather clear and calm.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 1.—One ship in tow on the Bar to anchor, bound in. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Arr. brigs Wabash, McLallan, from Remedios; J. McIntyre, McIntyre, from New-Orleans; bark Theodore Curtis, Brazier, from Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Below ship Atlanta, Liverpool; brig Tiberius, Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

American Lloyds.—The Supplement for August of American Lloyds Registry of American and Foreign Shipping, just published, contains reports of 22 ships, 33 barks, 26 brigs, 33 schooners, and 4 steamers newly surveyed. The Great Eastern is set down as rating A 1, 20,152 tons, and having sufficient sail to reach port if her machinery is disabled.

Spoken, &c.

Cavalier—ship, bound east, was passed July 24, lat 49 18, lon. 63 24.

H. D. Brookman—bark, from Cardiff for New-York, 30 ds. out, July 18 lat. 44 24, lon. 53 20.

Casco—bark, hence for Trinidad, (Cuba,) July 26, lat. 34 17, lon. 66 40.

Queen Victoria—brig, from Baltimore for Barbados, July 26, lat. 33, lon. 71.

Transit—schr., of New-London, July 31, lat. 40 50, lon. 68 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, July 18, left schrs Chara, Grace, for New-York in 7 ds.; Sir Colin Campbell, for do., 15 ds.; Osprey, (Br.,) Murphy, arr. 17th.

At Magnolia, P. R., left brigs Restaurador, (Dan.,) for New-York next day; George Downs, hence disching; A. R. Patterson for Baltimore, ldg.; schr. *Crystal Palace*, for Boston, do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

A CARD.—VACATION PUPILS.—THE SUBSCRIBER will give instruction daily in the art of Penmanship, to Teachers or Pupils, during the month of August. New Academy No. 931 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—NOTICE.—A steamer will leave the wharf at foot of Hammond-st., THIS DAY, at 4:30 P. M., to convey excursionists to the GREAT EASTERN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at its rooms in the Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock P. M. HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Sec'y.